THE NEW GENESEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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A Word to our Friends.

The New Genesee Farmer is daily finding favor, and extending its influence among the tillers of the soil. Our present edition it nearly exhausted, but the year will soon close, when we intend to—astonish some folks. More about this, next month. An apology is due to our readers for the bad appearance and delay of some of our late numbers; the fault was in the Press, or its owner. We have made a change this month, and we hope for the better. At all events we are determined to have matters go *right* shortly.

We hope our correspondents will make good use of the long evenings now coming on, and let us hear from them a little more frequently. We have no answer yet for HELEN. Shall we not have one next month?—We are now off to SYRACUSE—great news for our next!

Hints for the Month.

The past months have been devoted chiefly to the production,—the present must be to the preservation of crops.

Corn should be suffered to stand in the shock, until it has become fully ripened by nourishment from the stalk—but not later, as husking with cold fingers is unpleasant. Let it be placed where it will be well exposed to the air; as the quality of corn, both for domestic consumption and for feeding animals, is greatly injured by moldiness, even of the cob only, though it may appear perfectly sound. For the same reason, care should be taken that shocks of corn standing on low ground, are not injured by wet weather.

Potatoes, after digging, should not be exposed to the sun. They lose their fine quality, and acquire more or less of bitterness, when kept in cellars exposed to the light merely. Those for immediate domestic use, should be kept in barrels, and the rest either in large bins lined and covered with turf, or mixed with earth in barrels or hogsheads, or else buried in heaps in the open air. But *ventilation is necessary.* A hole should be made with a stick or crowbar in the upper part of every potatoe heap, and continue open until the severest weather sets in: for want of this, thousands of bushels are lost yearly, and the loss attributed to frost only.

Apples, and all root crops, need the same care, but turnips more especially, which will inevitably be ruined unless the heated air from the heap can pass off.

Mangel wurtzel and sugar beets should be completely secured by the end of the month, and ruta-bagas not much later, if the danger of loss by freezing is to be avoided. Get a ruta-baga hook, described in our eighth number of this year, by which a man may easily harvest an acre a day.

Winter apples should be gathered before the arrival of severe frost—till near the end of the month—they should be carefully picked by hand by means of convenient ladders—and should not be suffered to become in the least degree bruised until they are well packed. As an easy, cheap, neat, and excellent mode, we recommend packing with chaff and lime in barrels, adopted by W. F. Shotwell, and described on page 180 of our last volume.

Now is the season for planting trees—remember—now is as easy as next year, or the next—and they will be growing all the while—put off other work, but not this. Shade trees give almost the whole expression to a country or a town. If the work is done in autumn, and *well* done, the earth will become properly settled about the roots, and they will have nothing to do in the spring, but to *grow*—but if removed then, greater or less check must inevitably be given to them.

To have ground early in good order for crops next spring, plough your ground this fall, and let it be exposed to the action of frost through winter.

Prepare cattle yards for the manufacture of manure on as large a scale as practicable—provide plenty of straw for litter—remember, *plenty*,—and that is a great deal; and if possible, cart on your manure yards a large quantity of swamp muck; or if that cannot be had, simple earth, to mix with the other manure. The labor will be well repaid.

Excrescences on Plum Trees.

The insect that produces these unsightly bunches, has not confined its operations entirely to the early part of the season; but in the nursery we have found (9 mo. 18,) several worms that have very recently started into life. Those who are determined to save their trees, should therefore be on the alert.

We have already recommended close pruning as a means of detecting these depredators. The vigor of the tree need not be injured, while the fruit will be finer, and the bunches perceived at a glance. In a bushy tree, it is a tiresome task to discover them all.

It appears that when the female deposits her eggs, something is applied to the branch which causes the wood to become granular or fungous—a fit receptacle for her progeny; and not unfrequently the bunch continues to swell when no trace of a worm can be found there. Every excrescence is therefore not inhabited, but some have several tenants.

Elder-Berry Wine.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having come into possession of several acres of land mostly covered with elder bushes, which promised a great crop of berries, I wish to inquire wether it would be profitable making them into wine; and if so, what is the process by which it is made.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Chautauque County, N. Y.

REMARKS.—The above is the second inquiry of the kind received by us within a month past. As advocates of temperance we would reply, we do not believe that making wine of any kind will in the end be found profitabe; still to gratify our subscribers we give such information on the subject as we find at hand.

The following is from a little English work entitled "The Art of Making Wine from Native Fruits."

"ELDERBERRY WINE.—This fruit is excellently calculated for the production of wine. Its juice contains a considerable portion of the fermentative matter which is so essential for the production of vigorous fermentation, and its beautiful color communicates to the wine a rich tint; but as the fruit is deficient in saccharine, matter, this substance must be liberally supplied. This wine is much ameliorated by adding to the elderberry juice a small portion of super-tartrate of potash. Dr. Macculloch observes, 'that the proportion of this salt may vary from one to four, and even six per cent. The causes of this admissible laxity will appear, when it is considered that the greater part of the super-tartrate of potash is again deposited in the lees. I may also remark, that from two to four per cent. will be found a sufficient dose, in proportion to the greater or less sweetness of the fruit, the sweetest requiring the largest quantity of this salt, and *vice versa*. The dose of it ought also to vary in proportion to the added sugar, increasing it as this increases.'

To every two quarts of bruised berries put one quart of water, strain the juice through a hair seive, and add to every quart of the diluted juice one pound of lump sugar. Boil the mixture for about one quarter of an hour, and suffer it to ferment in the manner before stated

Or, bruise a bushel of picked elderberries, dilute the mass with ten gallons of water, and having boiled it for a few minutes, strain off the juice and squeeze out the husks. Measure the whole quantity of the juice, and to every quart put three quarters of a pound of lump sugar; and, whilst still warm, add to it half a pint of yeast, and fill up the cask with some of the reserved liquor.

When the wine is clear it may be drawn off from the lees (which will be in about three months) and bottled for use.

For flavoring the wine, ginger, allspice, or any other aromatic substance may be used: the flavoring materials may be inclosed in a bag, and suspended in the cask, and removed when the desired flavor is produced."

The next is from an old work on domestic economy, and, we believe, is the method commonly practiced by the cottagers in England.

"ELDER WINE.—To every quart of berries put two quarts of water, *boil* half an hour, run the liquor, and break the fruit through a hair seive; then to every quart of juice put three quarters of a pound of Lisbon sugar, coarse, but not the very coarsest. Boil the whole a quarter of an hour with some Jamaica peppers, gingers, and a few cloves. Pour it into a tub, and when of a proper warmth, into the barrel, with toast and yeast to work, which there is more difficulty to make it do than most other liquors. When it ceases to hiss, put a quart of brandy to eight gallons and stop up. Bottle in the spring or at Christmas. The liquor must be in a warm place to make it work."

The Curculio.

Every person who owns a plum tree, ought to feel an interest in the history of the Curculio, for it has been the chief obstacle to raising plums, apricots, and nectarines, *where there were trees*. We believe it is not known in Europe, though other species of the same genus there, have their peculiar mode of annoyance.

Of the benefit of our circular tin troughs, we can say nothing decisive, because they were not applied till after the Curculio had ascended the trees, and we jarred the trees that had those appendages, as well as the others. To the slaughter that we made of this insect in the early part of summer, we ascribe much of the abundance that our trees have yielded; and in confirmation of this opinion, we may mention that a tree in the fruit garden which had been forgotten, bore three apricots, while another young tree of rather less size bore half a bushel; and we know of no other reason for the difference.

Before this summer we had believed that the young Curculio continued in the fruit till it fell, and only escaped from its habitation after it had lain for some time on the ground. Late observations however, have shown that impression to be incorrect. We found both plums and apricots *on the trees*, from which the insect had taken its departure through a small orifice cut in the side of the fruit.

We have had some curiosity to ascertain the *whereabout* of the old Curculio, after it had ceased to deposit its nits in the fruit, (which is said by Judge Darling of New Haven to be early in the seventh month.) We therefore spread a sheet under several plum trees, about the middle of the eighth month; and on jarring them violently, caught several, though in far less number than when we last examined the trees about two months before. Indeed, under some trees where we most expected them, we found none. This failure however, may have been chiefly owing to the hot weather, so favorable to the activity of all insects, and which doubtless enabled them the better to hold on. We hope to repeat the experiment in cooler weather. †

Improved Hogs in Ohio.

Nowhere in the course of our travels have we observed greater need of improvement in swine than in the State of Ohio. For while it is the greatest pork raising State in the Union, the common breed of hogs is of the very worst description. Our Western New York farmers with their fine Leicesters, Berkshires, Byfields, &c., would be puzzled to find a suitable cognomen for the animals called hogs in Ohio. We are at a loss to conceive from whence they originated; but imagine their form and character has grown out of their uncivilized mode of life; as they seem to be admirably calculated for *wood rangers*, or for breaking down the large stalks when employed in the field as *corn huskers*.

A work of reform has begun, however, and the more intelligent farmers have discovered that a saving of about one-half the amount of food may be effected by adopting improved breeds of hogs, and a more economical mode of feeding. Various crosses of the Leicester, Byfield, Bedford, &c.; and thorough bred Berkshires are rapidly multiplying in the State. The latter in particular appear to be in great demand.

MR. MAHARD'S BERKSHIRES—(NEAR CINCINNATI.)

This is the most numerous and (perhaps excepting Mr. Allen's) the most beautiful lot of Swine we have ever seen. Mr. Mahard has been careful to obtain superior animals to breed from, and he displays excellent judgment in their management. He has seven or eight fine breeding sows; several boars, and a large number of pigs of various ages. With his present facilities he will soon be able to supply the great demand which exists for these pigs in that region.

Mr. Mahard is the proprietor of one of the large pork slaughtering and packing establishments in Cincinnati, and his experience in that business has given him superior knowledge of the relative value of the different breeds of hogs. The following remarks on this subject were written by him for the Western Farmer & Gardener:—

MR. EDITOR—You are aware that I am now, and have been ever since 1820, extensively engaged in the pork packing in this city; and I feel that I may without presumption, lay claim to not a little experience in the business. It is fully as much to my interest, and that of every one else engaged in curing pork for market, as the interest of the farmer, that the very best breeds of hogs should be scattered over the country.

When I first entered into the business, the pork brought to us was produced from the same miserable race yet to be found through much the greater part of the West. It yielded us little lard, and the sides were unfit for mess or clear pork—too thin, and only fit for bacon. The first improvement we had was the little chunky China hog—a perfect mass of lard—hams light and too fat—though the waste of offal was trifling. The next we had was the large Warren county hog, requiring years to mature, and then coming to us of enormous weight—great waste of offal—the hams too large and badly shaped, as was also the shoulder—and the sides, nevertheless of their great size, were thin in proportion. They were still a great improvement. The crosses of these and the Russia and Byfield, in the hands of some of the more judicious breeders, produced a very excellent hog, and we who were the purchasers, were anxious for any improvement on the unprofitable wood hogs usually raised.

Though, as I have remarked, so long engaged in the business of packing, I had paid but little attention to the breeding of hogs, though always keeping a few of the best I could find, on my farm, and improving them to the best of my ability. It was not until some of the part-bred Berkshires were brought to us from Butler and Warren counties, and I was struck with the great improvement they were, on any thing I had yet seen. The perfect manner in which they were fattened—their extraordinary length of body, and the thickness of the side meat—their small, yet thick, fleshy shoulder—the great weight and handsome form of their hams—the great yield of lard, and the little waste of offal, either of inside waste, or head and bone, proved to me that they were a something entirely different and altogether superior to any other breed within my knowledge. On making further enquiry respecting them, I found them equally advantageous to the farmer and drover, as to the pork packer. Prolific and easily kept; maturing early and fattening kindly to as great weights as were desirable; stamping their own character strongly on any other breed with which they might be crossed; and travelling well to any reasonably distant market.

I had before this, been breeding hogs for sale, and seeing at a glance the great advantage it was going to be to me in my packing business, to have such a hog as the Berkshire in general use, I at once engaged in it largely.

True it is that I cannot give up my farm and my attention and capital, to the breeding of fine stock, without a prospect of making money by it; but that was the secondary object I had in view—my pork-packing business was of the first importance to me. I saw and dreaded the efforts that were made to introduce an extremely large hog into Kentucky, for I had about this time transferred my pork business to that State, and had gone to very great expence in erecting an extensive establishment back of Covington, and intended making my entire purchases in the State. We can make no use in this market, of animals weighing from 400 to 600 pounds, even though they may be well fatted. A hog of the proper form and quality of meat, that matures at ten or twelve months old, so as to fatten properly, and then weighs from 200 to 300 pounds, is the sort for which we will give the highest price, because it yields us the greatest profit. And most assuredly it will also pay the farmer best. We have no population to supply, that will consume large, coarse, indifferently cured meat. Our principal demand is for city and family use, both here and in the cities of the south and east. The ham is with us the most valuable part of the hog, and the celebrity of those cured in Cincinnati is now great. This part must be heavy without being large—round, thick and plump—the flesh, though principally lean, yet marbled with fat. Next to the ham, the lard and side meat yield us the greatest return—the former must be abundant in quantity and fine grained: which never is the case with any hog until he has somewhat matured; the latter must carry its thickness throughout, having no thin flanky parts; and must be fat. And last we rank the shoulder and the jowl.

Many of the Boston and Richmond dealers, and those from the other cities in the East and South, come here annually to have meat packed; they all prefer such a hog as I have described, and will buy no other if they can help it.

For my own part, and for my use for packing, I want neither an extravagantly large hog, nor yet a very small one. A hog that has to be fed two winters, never will pay first cost; if he can be had of sufficient size without wintering at all, so much the more profit. A spring pig killed in the fall at 200 pounds nett, will evidently pay better than if the same hog had been kept over winter, and reached the second fall 500 pounds nett.

I have been speaking now as a pork-packer, not as a breeder: and what I have said, I say in all sincerity. I have no desire to injure the business of any other breeder of improved hogs, nor to prevent their continuing their improvements to as high a point as they please. But I do regret to see gentlemen of science and experience going back to a large coarse hog, such as the Woburn, Irish Grazier, or Leicester, when they can procure a breed so infinitely superior—the *improved Berkshire*.

JOHN MAHARD, Jr.

Cincinnati, July 5, 1841.

From the Farmers' Register.

Disputed Questions in Agriculture.

AUGUST 2, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—It may perhaps be deemed a very useless, if not presumptuous attempt in any individual to suggest any means of settling for ever even a small portion of those apparently interminable controversies in regard to certain agricultural matters with which our agricultural papers have been and still are often filled. But the very circumstance of their being continued is, I think, a conclusive proof that each disputant believes that they *may* be brought to a conclusion, provided a proper course was pursued for the purpose. In the hope, therefore, of recommending such a course, I will proceed to notice a few of these controversies, together with the manner in which the questions that gave rise to them have been treated. This has been such, in most instances, as to serve scarcely any other purpose than to crowd our books of husbandry with communications, the authors of which appear far more anxious to put each other in the *wrong*, than to set the agricultural public *right*, in regard to the subjects of controversy. The effect of most of these articles has been to aggravate the unreasonable prejudices against agricultural works; to perplex greatly all young farmers who read for information; and immeasurably to weary old ones, in witnessing such a waste of words—uttered, professedly, to give light, but, in reality, often making confusion worse confounded. Instead of giving us accurate details of experiments, most carefully made, together with their results, which alone can satisfactorily settle such matters, we find, in much of what they write, little else than speculative opinions and theoretical arguments, or ill-digested and unsound conclusions from some things which they call experiments, but which are really deficient in all the particulars that it is essential to notice most accurately, before they can be entitled to any weight.

This, I think, may truly be affirmed of nearly all that I have read of what has been written on the following controverted subjects:

Whether vegeto-animal manures should be turned under in their freshest state, or left on the surface of the land until it is cultivated?

Which is the most productive variety of Indian Corn in each section of country, where the climate, soil, and situation is nearly the same?

At what distances is it best to plant, and by what modes of culture corn will produce most net profit?

Whether it is injurious or beneficial to cut the roots of corn during its growth?

And last, though not least, what is the true opinion in regard to that great "*pons asinorum*" in agriculture, the *convertibility of wheat into cheat or chess?*

that you can find. It costs no more to make or buy a good plough than a bad one.

But there is an article of gearing which I consider of great importance in ploughing, that I am sorry to say is not yet in general use, at least in this part of the country. I refer to the wheel under the end of the beam, as a gauger. It is important that the land be ploughed as nearly even as may be. With the wheel you can manage this to your liking.

Besides it is well ascertained that the team will perform the labor much easier with the wheel than without it. Some say that two horses with the wheel will perform as much and with as much ease as three without. I am not entirely satisfied that there is this difference, but there is no doubt a great difference in favor of the wheel. My plan is to put on three horses, and then let the plough go in according to the strength of the team, I care not how deep. I think that we have not been in the practice of ploughing deep enough.

It may be well to describe the manner of fastening the wheel to the beam. There are several different ways of doing it. Some mortise a hole through the beam just back of the clevise, large enough for a stout bar of iron, which is split at the bottom, or another piece added, and spread so as to receive the wheel. The mortise should be secured from wearing on each side of the beam, by fastening on wide stout band iron, with a hole through of the same size. The end of the bar that runs through the beam has several holes through it, so that it can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and fastened through the beam with a bolt. Another way, and which I like the best, is to take two bars of iron of sufficient size, bend them in a half round form, with holes for the gudgeon of the wheel to run in, at the lower part of the circle; one end of the bars should have several holes in to raise or lower the wheel. In order to do this, the bars must be bent true of course. The wheel should be about 8 inches in diameter and about 2 inches broad.* The beam for three horses should be made on purpose for that use, with no set to land and an extra amount of pitch where the wheel is used, so that the plough will incline to dig into the earth. I have two beams for my breaking plough, one for three horses and one for two. It is a short job to shift them. The coulter is so generally used, that it will probably be of no use to speak of its merits. But I have written more than I intended. A FARMER.

Orleans County, August, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Murrain in Cattle.

"A grain of prevention is worth pounds of cure." I have given my cattle for several years past, plenty of salt mixed with equal quantities of house ashes. None of them have been troubled with the murrain, and I believe it will effectually prevent it—only give them as much as they will eat. N.

Cold Water

May be safely drank in hot wheather, provided a person will *first* wash his temples and wrists with it. I have tried it for years (with the above precaution) without the least injury. N.

Michigan, August, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Disorder in Hogs.

Under this head a correspondent in the last number of the New Genesee Farmer, who signs himself W. R. respectfully calls for information concerning a certain lameness which sometimes attacks his hogs during the hot season of the year. I have reason to attribute the lameness he complains of, to the closing of the *issues* of the hind legs; which I think is caused invariably by inflammation produced by high feed, such as corn and barley meal, without first undergoing the process of fermentation. Having had several hogs attacked in the same way some three or four years ago, while being fed with the above-mentioned food, and every expedient in the way of common dosing proving inefficient, we had recourse to a neighbor of ours who had had experience in pork-making; he immediately informed us of the cause; we caught the hogs, and by a thorough rubbing of the pores or *issues* of the legs with a *cob* they were made well in twenty-four hours. F. H.

No. Cortland, Sept. 21, 1841.

*In order that the wheel may not sink in soft ground, and so retard rather than assist the plough, it should be as broad and as large as circumstances will admit, and it may be well that the beam may be so made as to be consiferably elevated, so as to admit a larger wheel.—Ed.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Liverpool Grain Market.

Sept. 3.—We had rather more inquiry at this morning's market for wheat and flour, both free and in bond, and in the few sales which have taken place the prices of Tuesday last were obtained. Oats and corn meal were each dull of sale, but at no decline on their previous value. Other articles in the trade met with but little attention, and no change in prices from the quotations of Tuesday last.

The Weather and Crops.

The beautiful weather has made a great and excellent change in the harvest, a good deal of all sorts of corn has been secured in good order, and many farmers in the Weald have carted all their wheat; but on the Downs, the quantity of weeds and green stuff in the barley, has induced the farmer to use every moment he could to secure that crop, and hence we see large pieces of wheat still standing out. Another week of fine weather will secure, pretty nearly, an average crop of wheat, but of course there are exceptions.—*Brighton Paper.*

The wheat crops come to hand much heavier and better than was expected. The forward oats have been got in well, and the backward crops look promising. The late fine weather is expected to work great improvement in the barley. The peas that have been harvested turn out well, and the beans are flourishing.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

The harvest has been generally good in the neighborhood of Newark, and in some places a good deal is housed; but the rain of Tuesday night has greatly retarded the harvest.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

The harvest of Tyle side has commenced, and will be general in this neighborhood in another week.—No new wheat has yet appeared in Newcastle market, but it may be expected that samples will be shown on Saturday next. It is generally considered that the wheat in the northern counties will be better in quality than that of the greater part of the southern districts, where the weather has been more unfavorable than with us. The weather has been very warm and dry since our last.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The weather is very fine. We need scarcely add that the farmers have been "making hay while the sun shines," and that the harvest is drawing to a close in our locality. The accounts as to the yield are very contradictory, some maintaining that it is an average crop, and others that it is nearly so.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

The harvest has become very general in the eastern divisions of this county; we observe fields cut on Palerton, Thorntonloch, Skatera, East Barns, Barneyhill, Onwellmains, Wester Parkerton, Brandsmill, Newtanlees, East-Broomhouse, Newhouses, Litchfield, West-Barnes, Belton, &c. The Barley and oats seem of an average bulk, the wheat generally "stooks" light. The weather has been very wet, but should it clear up, next week harvest will be general.—*Inverness Courier.*

Pickles.

About this season of the year, the good mothers and wives throughout the country, tax their ingenuity to the utmost to make *pickles* of every thing that comes within their reach. Nothing escapes them. They pickle potatoes, and cucumbers, and peppers, and tomatoes, and beans, and nasturtiums, in short, every vegetable they can lay their hands on, and that is in an admirable state of villanous immaturity. Such a borrowing of *brass* kettles and such a scouring, and paring, and simmering and stirring, as is going on from one end of our happy land to the other, is a caution to young folks, for if one of these youngsters happen to kick up a row in the midst of this hurry and bustle, and thus interrupt the harmonious clang of pots and kettles, he is almost certain to have his little rotundity pickled very handsomely, and at the very moment when he least expected or desired the favor.

We have just lit upon a receipt for making a glorious pickle, which we copy for the benefit of housekeepers generally. It is like all other pickles, about as indigestible as the doctor or the undertaker could wish, and would give Old —— himself the gripes in five minutes if he were to swallow it.

Mangoes.—These are made of green muskmellons, as late in the season as possible. The common muskmellons make the best mangoes. A small piece is cut from the side, and the seeds carefully scraped out; it is then soaked in salt and water three or four days; when taken out it is sprinkled on the inside with powdered cloves, pepper, nutmeg, and filled with strips of horseradish, cinnamon, small string beans, small pieces of flag root, nasturtiums, small onions, radish tops, &c. The crevices are filled with whole mustard seed.

The excessive fondness of these diabolical compounds, which prevails more particularly among the younger portion of the fair sex, is at once the cause and evidence of *ill health*. We have seen more than one of these loveliest creations of nature destroy her health and life, by the use of these unnatural stimulants—actually pickle herself to death!

We advised the young men a short time since to marry, every mother's son of them, and we now advise them to be particularly careful of marrying girls who are *very* fond of pickles, and will eat a half gallon jar full of them at every meal.

If they do not take our advice, and marry animated vinegar cruets, they may, perchance, escape being poisoned themselves, but they will assuredly have a weary time of it in this world, with their sickly, peevish, half-dead wives.

The danger we run in making these assertions, is great. The ladies will all be in arms, or rather in tongues, against us. But we do not fear to encounter it. We write for the benefit of *posterity*, and if the present race will not do us credit for our good intentions, the next will.—*Hannibal Journal.*

"Pearl Barley" of the West.

The editor of the (Detroit) Western Farmer has politely sent us a small sample of what he calls "Pearl Barley." He says respecting it:—

"A new kind of barley has been introduced into Wisconsin by an emigrant. A gentleman at Green Bay, last spring, obtained a quantity of the seed and has raised 150 bushels. The seed came from Russia, and is a large plump kind, and weighs considerable more than our common barley. A bushel weighs 69 pounds. It makes fine bread, and is nearly equal to wheat. It was sown on the 15th of May and harvested in July, and with proper cultivation, it will yield from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

We have a small quantity of it in our office, and invite the agricultural public to call and examine it. It is the best article that has ever came under our observation. At our request, a quantity of it will be sent to Oliver Newberry, of this city, and Wm. S. Maynard, Esq., of Ann Arbor, for sale."

The above named barley is not a new kind, but one which we have long known by the name of *Two-Rowed Naked Barley.* It bears long heads, and handsome grain which threshes out of the chaff like wheat. Small quantities of it have been sold at the Rochester Seed Store for several years past, but its cultivation in this country has never to our knowledge been found advantageous. Lawson, in the Agriculturist's Manual says, "this variety has been introduced to the notice of agriculturists at various times and under different names, but its cultivation has always been abandoned, or at least, never carried to a great extent. The straw becomes very brittle and tender towards the period of ripening, so as to be unfit for supporting the ears."

From Manning's Book of Fruits.

One of our best European Pears, the "*Duchess of Angouleme,*" when grown as a dwarf produces a fine large fruit, but small and greatly inferior when grown upon a standard.

Chemical, or Prepared Manures.

It is sometimes asked, and that too in a way indicating a belief that the question cannot be satisfactorily answered, what are the advantages that science has conferred on Agriculture? more than intimating that knowledge, so essential to all other pursuits, is of no value to the farmer. It is a sufficient reply to all this, to simply point to the articles named at the head of this paper; chemical, or prepared manures. For the present we shall confine ourselves to a single class, those derived from urine and night soil, or of which these furnish the most important part.

It may be said that the use of night soil has been known from the earliest ages as a manure. This is true, but its use has always been limited, owing to prejudices arising from its disagreeable nature, and its offensive odor. The celebrated Swedish chemist, Berzelius, was among the first to call the attention of moderns to these substances by his analysis of them, which gave the following results:

Night Soil, 100 *parts.*		*Urine*, 1000 *parts.*	
Water,	73.3	Water,	933 00
Vegetable matter and animal remains,	7.0	Urea,	30,10
		Sulphate of potash,	3.71
Bile,	0.9	Sulphate of soda,	3.16
Albumen,	0.9	Phosphate of soda,	2 94
Peculiar and extractive matter,	2.9	Muriate of soda (com. salt,)	4.45
Salts,	1 2	Phosphate of ammonia,	1.65
Insoluble residue,	14.7	Muriate of ammonia,	1 50
		Acetate of ammonia, Animal matters,	17.14
		Earthy phosphates & Fluate of lime,	1.00
		Silica and mucus,	0 35

The intelligent farmer will see at a glance that the matters enumerated in these tables constitute most efficient fertilizers, and in spite of their repulsive nature, the Flemish farmers have long been in the habit of mixing these stercoraceous matters with water, which, applied with much labor to their fields, gave a fertility unknown to the rest of Europe. Some 28 years since, Davy suggested to his countrymen, the English, that night soil was a very powerful manure, liable to decompose, soluble in water, and in whatever state it is used, furnishes abundant food for plants. He found, by experiment, that quick lime destroyed the disagreeable smell, and ascertained that it might be dried, pulverized, and delivered by drills at the time of sowing the seed. The manufacture from night soil of the valuable manure called *poudrette*, belongs to the French. Nearly 40 years since, a chemist, M. Bridet, obtained a paper for his *poudre vegetative*, manufactured from the cesspools of Paris; and such was his success that similar manufactories were erected all over the country, particularly in the vicinity of the large cities, so that what was once a nuisance, is now deemed of the greatest value.

In 1814, the French Royal Society of Agriculture granted a gold medal to Madame Vibert Duboul, who obtained a patent for 15 years for her "Alkaline Vegetative powder." Her plan consisted in fermenting the most liquid parts of those matters, and mixing them with slaked lime afterwards so as to form a powder much superior and more durable in its effects to common poudrette.

In 1818, the first manufactory of "Urate" properly so called, was commenced near Paris, by the chemists Douat & Co., and the product was submitted to the examination and test of a committee of chemists and agriculturists, in which were included some of the ablest men of France. This committee reported that they had found the preparation so powerful on the dullest soils, that they recommended it should only be employed by skilful and discriminating farmers. On good soils, or in large quantities, it gave such a growth of straw as to be fatal to the maturity of the grain. The whole matter collected from the cesspools of Paris, is now converted into poudrette and urate, and is used by the farmers and gardeners, principally within a circuit of 30 miles around Paris.

A new preparation called "*engrais animalize*," or disinfected night soil, has recently been entered upon at Paris, and a large manufactory has also been established at White Chapel, near London. It is made by mixing the night soil with a considerable quantity of finely pulverized charcoal, and then drying the mass at a very gentle heat. Thus prepared it resembles the friable mold, rich and dark, of an old hot bed, and is totally deviod of smell. The English farmers, if we may judge from their reports and journals, are highly pleased with this manure, particularly as a dressing for turneps, giving them a quick growth at the start, which is of great importance with this root. There is another preparation called "Owen's Animalized Carbon" principally brought into England from the Baltic, one ton of which is considered equal to 25 bushels of crushed bones, while the cost is but little more than half as much. It probably differs little from the engrais animalize, except that it contains more carbon, and, of course, is a less powerful manure.

There is a chemical preparation called "Seed Manure," prepared by Messrs. Hodgson and Simpson, of Wakefield, England, the composition of which is a secret, but the base of it is, doubtless, urate, mixed with a portion of saccharine matter, ammonia, salt, and nitre. Their directions are as follows, and by following them Mr. Milburn and others have experienced the best effects on their crops.

"Dissolve 28 lbs. of this manure in a pail by adding water in small quantities stirring it at the same time, until the mixture is of the consistence of cream; it is then poured over the seed intended to be sown on an acre of land, and the whole repeatedly turned over, so that it appears one uniform mixture; the seed is then to be spread out thin, on the floor to dry, for ten or twelve hours, and mixed with a sufficient quantity of soot or any kind of ashes, to render it sufficiently friable or dry to be sown by the hand or by the drill."

Prof. Johnson in his valuable papers on manure, has the following remarks on these chemical preparations of night soil, particularly the carbonized class, which, when properly made, he seems to consider preferable to any other of its mixtures.

"The preparation of the Messrs. Pottevin of the *engrais animalize* at London, is the same as that of M. Payen at Paris. It combines, and successfully too, the great object of driving off the water of nightsoil by a gentle heat, after all its gaseous matters have been absorbed, by mixing it with a portion of newly prepared carbon, in the finest possible state of division, than which, no known substance has such great powers of absorption of all gaseous matters like those which abound in, and impart the disagreeable odor of night soil. The presence of the carbon in the manure thus prepared, is valuable in two ways; it gradually combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming in the state of carbonic gas, the food of plants; and at the same time, all the gaseous matters of putrefaction, with which it is saturated, are thus preserved, stored up, as it were, for the use of the roots of the cultivator's crops; nothing is lost, the emission of the gases from the slowly dissolving charcoal, being so gradual, as to be almost, if not entirely, imperceptible to the senses."

The justly famous preparation, called as above "Urate," may be very successfully imitated by the common farmer who will take the pains to provide a reservoir or cistern for the preservation of urine, with which, when wanted for distribution with his seed, he must mix gypsum or plaster till the urine is absorbed, and the mass sufficiently dry to sow with the drill or by hand. This is one of the most powerful preparations on dry or sandy soils that can well be imagined, and is one of which every farmer may avail himself to a greater or less degree.

There are at the present time, two manufactories of *poudrette* and *urate* in the vicinity of New York; and there is most abundant proof that it constitutes here as elsewhere the most valuable class of manures. That such manufactories will become common in the neighborhood of our principal cities and towns, where alone the materials are to be found, as the value of such manures, both for the efficiency and portability are better understood, we have no doubt. Their use is rapidly converting the vicinity of the principal European cities into a garden, and the use of these materials which have constituted the greatest nuisances and were most productive of diseases, into manures, will not have a better effect on the soil, than on the health of those congregated masses of human beings. *Alb. Cultivator.*

Tomato Figs.

PATENT OFFICE. July 10, 1841.

DEAR SIR—The medicinal qualities of tomatoes have greatly increased their cultivation, and every new preparation of the article is deserving consideration. A sample of "tomato figs" has just been deposited at the Patent Office, of a superior quality.—From the taste I should suppose all the good qualities of the fruit are retained. In appearance, the drum of tomatoes resembles one of figs so nearly, that they might easily be mistaken for the same.

The sample is deposited by Mrs. Steiger of this city, and the recipe transmitted with it is enclosed for publication. It is deeply to be regretted that since the periodicals of the day are open to communications, that so many valuable improvements are lost to the world, barely for the want of publicity. Others may have dried the tomatoes with a recipe, however less successful.

Very respectfully, H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Hon. J. S. Skinner.

RECIPE.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 lbs.) of fruit. Scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use.—They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.—*American Farmer.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

TRUE GLORY.

BY DEWITT C. ROBERTS.

Man seeks CONTENT on every shore—
Where deserts spread—where oceans roar!
What recks he danger, toil or blood,
By famine, shipwreck, field, or flood?
What boots it where his footsteps roam,
If he seek not the prize AT HOME?

Deluded man! vain dreamer! cease!
Say? what can set the mind at ease?
Can gold-dust scraped from Afric's sands,—
Can diamonds wrought by servile hands—
Can rapine, war, or murder yield
Aught, save to Fame—a *battle field?*

Back to thy honest toils again!
Go! speed the plough and till the plain,
Thy bristling grain, in thick rows set,
Shall rival e'en the bayonet—
Thy maize, arrayed along the land,
Shall image many an armed band—

Thy gold, the yellow maize shall be;
Thy gems, the dews that deck the lea;
Such be thy glory—such thy wealth;
Thy rich reward, content and health—
Nor prouder spoils e'er won the bay,
Or deck'd a Roman triumph day!

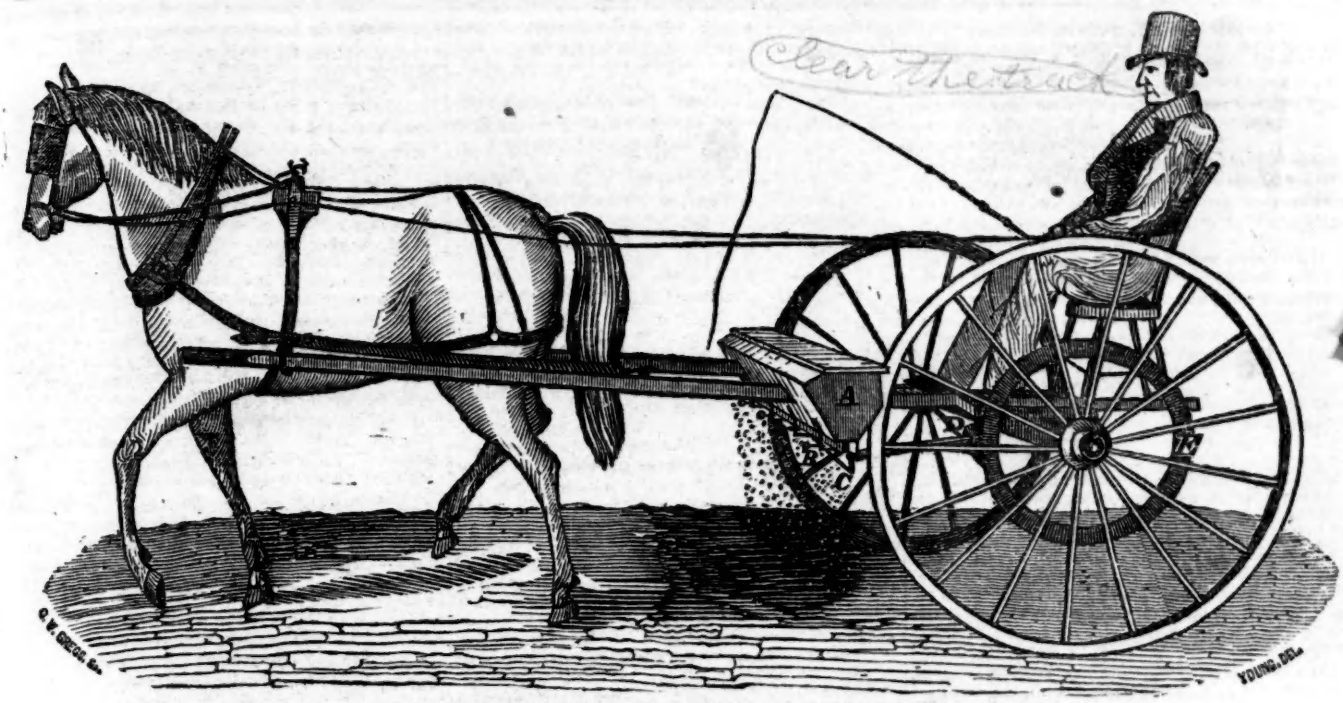
July 25th, 1841

Anti-Corn Law Agitation in England.

Papers by the Britannia bring us the accounts of the opening or first days' session of the great Anti-Corn Law Conference of Ministers, at Manchester, on the 17th of August. More than 650 Ministers had announced their intention to be present. The people of Manchester vied with each other in hospitable arrangements to entertain the reverend gentlemen. The Conference assembled in the Tower Hall, the benches of which were completely filled. The Rev. Dr. Atkin was called to the chair.

In his opening address he spoke of the present meeting as without a parallel among the councils and synods recorded in ecclesiastical history. Ministers of Christ from all parts of the Empire, not in hostile array, sect against sect, and party against party, within the narrow lines of sectarian demarcation, but occupied with an object greater than that which could hardly engage the minds of the most eminent Christians.—They had met at the call of suffering humanity, which reached their ears, not from a foreign land, but from the green valleys and populous streets of their own beloved land. At the outset, however, they were met by the question, "What have Christian men, and above all, Christian ministers, to do with temporal politics?" But when they became the denizens of another kingdom, were they to abandon the duties of this? It was not necessary, when they became Christians, that they should cease to be men. For his own part, he would have considered himself a traitor both to religion and humanity, had he refused to obey the summons to attend the meeting.

What was the present situation of the empire?—Here was a country great in arts and arms—the school of science and literature—the mart of literature—the cradle of luxury—the emporium of the moral world—occupying the highest position amongst surrounding nations, and shedding its light over the most distant lands. Yet this country, possessing within itself, inexhaustible resources, whilst it was the richest in the



HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.

We are happy in being able at length to give our readers a correct representation and description of Hatch's Sowing Machine—an invention which we firmly believe will prove of more benefit to the farming community than any other that has appeared of late years. The above drawing is so perfect that but little description is necessary. The machine consists of a pair of wheels of the size of ordinary carriage wheels; an exeltree 10 feet long, with a pair of shafts for the horse to draw by. Just in front of the wheels, and across the shafts is the hopper (*A.*) 10 feet long and capable of holding 3 or 4 bushels of grain. At the bottom of the hopper is a slide or Agitator 1 inch square, faced with iron and having teeth on the inside, by the motion of which the grain is shaken out. The width of the crevice, and the consequent dsicharge of the seed, can be increased or diminished by means of set screws, as shown at *B*. When the machine is in operation a rapid vibratory motion is given to the agitator by means of a small rod and crank (*C.*) attached to one end of a small shaft 15 inches long, on the other end of which is a pinion wheel (*D.*) with cogs or teeth meshing into the master wheel *E*. The master wheel is bolted on to the inside of the spokes of the nigh wheel of the machine. It is 2 feet in diameter, and one revolution of it gives eight revolutions to the pinion wheel and shaft. On the top of the back part of the machine is a sent for the driver. A small cord is attached to the end of the pinion shaft, and reaches to the sent of the driver, by means of which he can readily put the machine out of gear, so as to stop the discharge of seed at any time when desired. The machine will sow all kinds of grain, grass seed and plaster, at any desired rate from 4 quarts to as many bushels per acre. It is easily managed, and not liable to get out of order. A man or a smart boy with a horse, can sow from twenty to twenty-five acres with it in a day.

The inventor and propriator of this machine has spent several years in testing and improving it, and he now introduces it to the public with the utmost assurance that it will fully meet the wants and expectations of the community. It is well known that *sowing* is one of the most difficult and laborious operations of the farmer, and one which but few men can perform properly. Hence arises the need of a machine like this—one that will perform the work correctly, expeditiously, and with ease All who have used this machine, agree in declaring that it answers the purpose *exactly;* and if we are not mistaken, it will in a few years be as uncommon to see a farmer sowing grain by hand in this country, as it now is to see one threshing with a flail.

Mr. Hatch has lately been engaged in manufacturing a few machines in this city, in order to introduce them to the farmers of Western New York, but he cannot, nor does he wish to supply all orders, as his main object is to sell rights for others to manufacture. The price of the machine is $40. He is willing to send two or three to Ohio and other Western States, if desired, in order to make them known there; and he hopes that all who feel an interest in the subject will examine them and satisfy themselves, before purchasing rights. To enterprising mechanics and others, he will sell County or State rights, on favorable terms. Letters addressed (post paid,) to Julius Hatch, Rochester, will receive attention.

Aware of the deception which is often practiced by means of Certificates and Recommendations, and being determined that this Machine shall recommend itself, the proprietor begs to refer those wishing information respecting it, to the following highly respectable individuals who possess them:

Rawson Harmon, Jr.,	Wheatland,	Marvin Smith,	Mendon,
Sylvester Harmon,	"	John Moxon,	Greece,
Elisha Harmon,	"	Asa Rowe,	"
H. & D. Rogers,	"	Henry Fellows,	Penfield,
Isaac Cox,	"	Alva S. Hoyt,	Batavia,
Thomas H. Newbold,	Caledonia,	Chester Scott,	Elba.
Isaac Lacey,	Chili,		

DYEING.

TO FARMERS.—The following recipes are invaluable to house keepers, and should be preserved by every farmer's wife. The *madder compound, indigo compound, and pink compound,* are for sale only by the subscriber, at the state street Drug Store, where are also for sale every description of dye woods and stuffs, at the very lowest cash prices.

To color *Madder Red.*—Take one pound of Madder for every two pounds of yarn or cloth, soak the madder in a brass or copper kettle, one night in warm water, enough to cover the yarn you wish to color; next morning put in two ounces of madder compound for every pound of madder which you have soaked. Then wet your yarn or cloth and wring it out in clean water; afterwards put in the dye. Now place the kettle over the fire, and bring it slowly to a scalding heat, which will take about half an hour; keep it at this heat half an hour, if a light red is wanted, and longer if a dark one; the color depending upon the time it remains in the dye.

When the color is made, rinse the cloth immediately in cold water, and it will then be finished.

To color *Scarlet Red.*—Take soft water, sufficient to cover the cloth or yarn you wish to color; bring it to a boiling heat in a copper or brass kettle; then add 1½ oz. of cream of tartar for every pound of cloth; now boil a minute or two, and then add two oz. of powdered Lac, and 3 oz. of Madder compound, (the Lac and compound must be previously mixed in a glass or earthen bowl,) boil five minutes; now wet the yarn in warm water, and wring it, and put it in the dye; boil the whole nearly an hour, take the cloth or yarn out, and rinse it in clear cold water.

To color *Green* —For every pound of yarn or cloth, add 3 and a half ounces of alum and 1 pound of Fustic. Steep to get the strength, but not boil; soak the cloth until it acquires a good yellow color, then throw out the chips and add the Indigo compound slowly, until you have the desired shade of Green.

To color *Pink* —For every three pounds of yarn or cloth, in 3 quarts of water, (or enough to cover it,) use one pint of the Pink compound. Bring the water containing the cloth nearly to a scalding heat, and add the compound until the shade suits you.

M. B. EDSON,
State street Drug Store, 30 State st., next door to the City Bank, Rochester. aug 29

"The Stump Extractor."

Mr. Drake, the owner of the right of this machine informs us that the patent has nearly expired, but he is in hopes of getting it renewed.

Madison Co. Agricultural Society, Organized September 1, 1841.

Johnathan D. Ledyard, President.

Elijah Morse, Horatio G. Warner, James H. Dunbar, Vice Presidents.

Alexander Krumbhaar, Cor. Sec'y.

A. S Sloan, Recording Secretary.

Uriah Leland, Treasurer.

Johnathan Woodward, Cazenovia; Thomas A. Clark, Sullivan; Stephen Coman, Eaton; Geo. B. Rowe, Lenox; Orrin B. Lord, Hamilton; James Coolidge; Madison, Geo. Ritch, Nelson; B. B. Stewart, Smithfield; ——— Stockbridge, ——— De Ruyter, ——— Lebanon, ——— Brookfield, ——— Fenner, ——— Georgetown, were chosen Managers.

Orleans County Agricultural Society.

We have received a circular containing the constitution of this Society, and the list of premiums to be awarded at the Fair to be held at Albion on the 14th day of October. We have not seen the list of officers. Charles Lee, is President, and H. Chase Sec'y.

Mechanics Fair at Rochester.

The third annual Fair of the Mechanics and Artizans of Western New York will be held at Rochester commencing on the 12th day of October. We have not room to insert the Circular this month, and we believe no arguments are necessary to induce the thousands to attend who witnessed the previous exhibitions.

Wild Rice—Inquiry Again.

We should be glad if some one of our friends in Canada would give us some particular information respecting the Wild Rice,—whether it is ever sown or cultivated in any way; what depth of water it usually grows in; what quantity of grain it will yield per acre; how it is harvested and cleaned, &c., &c.

The Different Breeds of Sheep.

WOOL GROWING is becoming a very important and profitable branch of agriculture in this Sate, and many farmers are anxious to inform themselves respecting the character and relative value of the different breeds of sheep. The following article, copied from the Western Farmer & Gardener, is the best we have seen on this subject of late. We would advise our readers, who wish information respecting this or any other kind of farm stock, to attend as many *Agricultural Fairs* as they can, where they may see the different breeds, and compare them. We will give some engraved representations hereafter.

In my former communication, I endeavored to lay before your readers some account of the particular application of the different sorts of wool, to their manufacturing purposes; distinguishing them by their well known division of *long* and *short*. In continuing the subject, I purpose taking a short review of the various breeds of sheep, or such of them as I think will be interesting to your readers; explaining with as much distinctness as lays in my power, the origin of the name held at present by each particular breed: having in view the intent of informing those who may not be acquainted with the subject, what is meant by the Cotswold, Bakewell, &c.

The long-woolled sheep shall first occupy our attention: and, as they are more especially before the public mind, we will begin with the Leicestershire.

The Old Leicester, the New Leicester, the Bakewell, and the Dishley, are one and the same breed of sheep; the Old Leicester being the original stock.—About the middle of the last century, Mr. Bakewell, who lived at Dishley, in Leicestershire, endeavored to improve the existing sheep of that county; which he did by attention and a careful selection from all the flocks around his neighborhood, without regard to size, but having in view the greatest propensity to fatten, with that shape which he considered would produce the largest proportion of valuable meat, with the smallest quantity of bone and offal.

Having formed his stock from sheep so selected, he carefully attended to the peculiarities of the individals from which he bred, and (from the best information) did not object to breeding from near relations, when by doing so he put together animals likely to produce a progeny possessing the characteristics he wished to obtain.

Some persons supposed that Mr. Bakewell formed the New Leceister variety by crossing different sorts of sheep. There is no reason for believing this; and the contrary appears to be the fact. He next established a system of letting rams for the season, instead of selling them, to those who wished their use—a system not only beneficial to the ram-breeder, but also to the farmer. It enables the ram-breeder to keep a greater number and give his whole attention to this department; and secures to the farmer, any cross he may require for any portion of his flock, without the necessity of in-and-in breeding.

Valuable as this system no doubt was, it was only after 20 years of incessant perseverance, that Mr. Bakewell had the pleasure of seeing his ideas on this subject sustained by the breeders of the country. The first ram Mr. B let, was for sixteen shillings. Twenty-six years from that time, he let a celebrated ram called *the Two Pounder*, for one season, at four hundred guineas each from two breeders, still reserving one-third for himself; the value of the ram for thie season, being thus estimated at twelve hundred guineas, (about six thousand dollars,) Mr. Bakewell's improved breed were called the New Leceister, to distinguish them from the parent stock; by some they were designated as the Bakewell, and by others the Dishley, being the place of his abode; and thus we get at the origin of all these names.

Before closing this account it may be well to describe the peculiarities of the New Leceister breed of sheep. The head should be hornless, long, small, tapering towards the muzzle, and projecting horizontally forwards; the eyes prominent but with a quiet expression; the ears thin, rather long, and directed backwards; the neck full and broad at its base, where it proceeds from the chest, but gradually tapering towards the head, and particularly fine at the junction of the head and neck; the neck seeming to project straight from the chest, so that there is, with the slightest possible deviation, one continued horizontal line from the rump to the poll; the breast broad and full; the shoulders also broad and round, and no uneven or angular formation where the shoulders join either the neck or the back; particularly no rising of the withers; or hollow behind the situation of these bones; the arm fleshy through its whole extent, and even down to the knee; the bones of the legs small, standing wide apart, no looseness of skin about them, and comparatively bare of wool; the chest and barrel at once deep and round; the ribs forming a considerable arch from the spine, so as in some cases, and especially when the animal is in good condition, to make the apparent width of the chest even greater than the depth; the barrel well ribbed home; no irregularity of line on the back or belly, but on the sides the carcass very gradually diminishing in width towards the rump; the quarters long and full, and, as with the forelegs, the muscles extending down to the hock; the thighs also wide and full; the legs of a moderate length; the pelt also moderately thin, but soft and elastic, and covered with a good quantity of white wool, not so long as in some breeds, but considerably finer.

The New Leicesters are not however, without their faults; they are by no means prolific breeders. This, it is probable, may be the result of the in and-in breeding to which Mr. Bakewell no doubt sometimes resorted. They vary much in size, weighing at a year and a half old from twenty-four to thirty-six pounds per quarter; though we have instances of their being fed to a considerably greater weight. We have it on record that Mr. Morgan of Loughton, fed a pure bred New Leicester sheep, the live weight of which was three hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and that of the carcass two hundred and forty-eight.

The fibre of the wool varies from five to more than twelve inches in length, and the fleece averages from six to seven pounds: it is used mostly in the manufacture of serges and carpets.

The Cotswold sheep takes its name from a range of hills on which they are raised in Gloucestershire, and known as the Cotswold hills—being one of the grand divisions of that county. Camden says "that they derive it from the cots or sheds in which they were housed at night,—or permanently for the winter; and the wolds or open hilly grounds on which they were pastured in the summer." Every person at all conversant with the topography of England knows that the Cotswold hills have ever been famous for the pasturage afforded to this particular breed of sheep. In 1437, Don Duarte, King of Portugal, made application to Henry IV. king of England, for liberty to export sixty sacks of Cotswold wool, that he might manufacture certain cloths of gold at Florence, for his own use. Stowe says in his Chronicle, that in the year 1467, Edward IV. gave license to pass over into Spain, certain Cotswold sheep, &c.—The object that I have in making these quotations, is merely to show the antiquity of the breed. Very few pure Cotswolds now exist, and these we are given to understand, are fast passing away. The description given of the pure Cotswold is that they are taller and longer than the improved breed; comparatively flat sided; deficient in the fore quarter but full in the hind one; not fattening so early, but yielding a longer and a heavier fleece.

The Cotswold have been crossed considerably by the Leicester, and the prevalent breed may be said to consist of half Leicester, half Cotswold. Though a distinct breed of sheep, the similarity that presents itself in the Bakewell and Cotswold sheep of this country, would carry conviction to the mind of any breeder, that the cross has been carried to a very considerable extent, upon most, if not all of the sheep of this name imported into America. In some parts of this country—for instance, in the territory of Iowa, or any other, where wool is the object and not the carcase—the pure Cotswold is the better sheep; they are more easily kept; are larger, though not so well formed in the body, and produce a heavier fleece. This is speaking comparatively between the Cotswold and the Leicester.

The improved Cotswold, which is the sheep we have here, will weigh from 25 to 40 lbs. per quarter; and yield a fleece of from 7 to 8 pounds on the average.

The pure Linconshire sheep, like the pure Cotswold, is fast disappearing. Culley describes them as having no horns; white faces; long, thin, and weak carcases; the ewes weighing from 14 to 20 lbs per quarter, and the wethers from 20 to 30 lbs.; with thick, rough, white legs; large bones; thick pelts, and long wool, from ten to eighteen inches, and weighing from 8 to 14 lbs. per fleece. According to Ellis, they were the longest legged and largest carcassed sheep of all others; and although their legs and bellies were for the most part void of wool—yet they carried more wool on them than any other sheep whatsoever. The contest for supremacy between the Lincolns and the Leicesters was long and acrimonious, and doubt even now exists in the minds of some, with regard to the relative value of the respective breeds. The cross of the Leceistershire ram on the Lincoln ewe, displayed to a great extent the excellencies of the male parent, and the wether attained its maturity in a year less time than it was accustomed to, with less comparative expense of food even in that time. The Lincolnshire sheep now, is for the most part crossed with the Leceister—as indeed is the case with most of the long wooled varieties. The average weight of the fleece of the present sheep, is about 7 lbs., and of the pure Lincoln, not more than 9 lbs.—the length of the staple from 8 to 9 inches.

There are other long wool sheep, but from the cross of the Leicester, they have generally imbibed so much of the characteristics of that breed that I think it unnecessary to give any lengthened description of them.

In a future number I will take a review of the short wool sheep, and give my opinion as to the adaptation of the particular breeds to western farming purposes.

Yours, &c. UMBRA.

American Wool Product.

To those who have paid the subject but little attention, the amount of money invested in the production of wool within the United States, will seem surprising. It is very generally believed that this is quite a secondary branch of our general interest, instead of one of the most fruitful sources of our wealth, and best deserving the cherishing protection of our Government. As shown by the returns of the late census, we have in this country, exclusive of North Carolina, Michigan and Kentucy, 19,085,962 sheep; and taking ten dollars as the averrge value of land necessary to sustain a sheep and make a fair allowance for the animals themselves, for the labor necessary for their proper superintendence with that required to prepare their product for its first market, which are as much part of the investment as the land which sustained them, the aggregate amount of capital invested in this branch of industry will be at least two hundred millions of dollars This is certainly an immense sum, and well deserves the attention of the General Government. At present, England supplies us annually with some ten millions worth of broadcloths, and after all chooses to import her wool from the continent, to the entire exclusion of our own. In 1839, her entire import of this article was 57,395,944 pounds, and while we had some 40,000,000 pounds of wool remaining at home, nearly two-fifths of the whole wollen manufactures of Great Britain came to the U. S. And yet we have only $15,000,000 invested in wollen manufactures.

Of the aggregate amount of wool grown in the United States in 1839, New York produced 4,012,-144 pounds; Ohio, 3,650,970; Vermont, 2,257,-755; which, in proportion to her population, is much the largest amount grown in any State; Pennsylvania, 3,076 783; Virginia, 2,672,044; Maine, 1,475,551; New Hampshire, 1,260,988; Indiana, 1,202,209; Massachusetts. 1,055,591; Tennessee 1,029,516; and the other States various amounts between the 893,675 pounds of Connecticut, and the 45,524 of Louisiana.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Culture of the Tare or Vetch.

A subscriber in Canada inquires whether any farmers in this region are in the practice of growing English Tares; and if so with what success. We should be pleased if some of our readers would give us the results of their experience on this subject. In the meantime, the following, from the Farmer's Cabinet, may be useful:

"At a late meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, a member inquired if any one present could speak experimentally on the culture and value of the tare or vetch, which is in such very general use in England, where the summer-soiling system is adopted; remarking, that from all accounts the plant must be astonishingly productive as well as nutritious. Having myself employed it for that purpose very largely, and for many years, I would say, its productiveness has never yet been overstated, or its value overrated, as food for all kinds of cattle. Horses, milk cows, fatting beasts, sheep and hogs, will grow fat while feeding on it, and the older it grows the more valuable it becomes, as the seed when formed in the pod, is far superior to oats or any other grain for the purpose of cattle feed; the seeds are black, and the size of very small peas. The crop is used for soiling, by cutting while green and taking it to the sta-

bles; it is sometimes fed off by sheep, confining them on it by means of temporary fencing or hurdles; cattle are not liable to become hoven while feeding it in any stage of its growth; on good land it has been known to reach the height of three feet and even more, producing as much as 12 tons of green food per acre, which, when well dried, will yield 3 tons of the most valuable hay on the farm. The first sowing takes place as soon after harvest as possible in England. upon land designed for the wheat crop the next autumn, with the *winter* variety of seed, which can easily be distinguished from the *summer* tare, as it is smaller, rounder, and blacker; these will bear the severity of the winter; rye is often mixed, to enable the crop to stand up, when it attains a considerable height, but a sprinkling of wheat has been found best for this purpose, as it remains longer succulent in the summer, The crop from this sowing will be fit for cutting for soiling in May, and the stalks if left in the ground, will afford a second growth for sheep-feed; but as the tare is a fallow crop, it is the best management to cut all off and plough the land deep as soon as the crop is removed, well working and cleaning it during the summer, preparatory to wheat-sowing, early in the autumn, after a dressing of well prepared compost, if this has not been given to the tares—a far better arrangement for both crops. The next sowing is with the summer variety of the tare, as early in March as the season will admit, on land that has been ploughed preparatory in the autumn or winter; again in April another crop is sown, and, if necessary, two other sowings might take place, the last so late as the end of June, that so a succession of this most valuable crop might be secured for the whole of the summer, and until the end of September Such crops produce immense quantities of manure, which is carried from the sheds and *composted* for dressing others: turneps, for instance, which may be sown on the land from which the first crop of tares has been carried, and fed off in time for wheat-sowing in the autumn. It must not be forgotten, that the richer the land, the greater will be the crop of tares, and none will pay so amply for manure: but when the crop is very heavy, there is less chance of obtaining good seed, and if that be the object, it is recommended to mow the first crop early for soiling, and permit the second growth to stand for seed, which is sometimes a precarious business, nothing being more uncertain; I have purchased seed at a guinea and a half a bushel, and sold the next year's produce obtained from it at six shillings a bushel! When the price of seed is moderate, the quantity sown is two bushels or two and a half per acre, but whatever the price may be, it will be repaid in the crop, if the land be in good heart. As much as 30 bushels of seed per acre has been obtained, but 15 bushels, and often half that, is more common. Under a heavy crop of tares, the land will be found perfectly clean and mellow, and will turn up like an ash-heap: and there is no question with me, that the crop may be raised with success in this country, if well cultivated on good land, rather stiff in its nature and lying cool.

With regard to the value of the tare for soiling, it has been calculated that ten times the stock might be kept on them than on any other commonly cultivated crop: horses require no corn or any other food, and cows give more butter while feeding on them than on any other food whatever. Is it not strange that no regular experiment on an extensive scale has yet been made on such an invaluable crop in this country."

Hussey's Reaping Machine.

In our July number we mentioned that one of these machines had arrived in this city, and that the farmers in this vicinity would have an opportunity of witnessing its operation. But, unfortunately, the proprietor did not arrive till after the 1st of August, when nearly all the wheat was cut, and a good field for the purpose could not be found. A trial was, however, made on the farm of Mr. Whitney near this city, and witnessed by a number of farmers and citizens. The ground was very unfit for the purpose, being quite rough, and containing numerous stumps, so that the machine was exhibited under great disadvantages. Still it did good execution, and convinced all who were present that on ordinarily smooth land it would prove a great saving of time and labor in harvesting grain. It cuts remarkably clean—in fact not a straw that stands in its way can escape; and, from what was shown of it here, there was no reason to doubt that under favorable circumstances it would cut fifteen acres in a day.

We regret that a more public and extensive trial could not be made here the present season; but hope that many of our readers will have an opportunity of witnessing its performance next year. In the meantime we copy from the Farmers' Register some account of its operations in Virginia. After speaking of an experiment made on very unfavorable ground, William B. Harrison, of Brandon, says:

"The third day, however, we removed them to a more favorable site, where the beds were wide, the furrows shallow, and the wheat heavy, and I very soon became convinced that Mr. Hussey's reaper did not deserve to be classed with the humbugs of the day. By this time the horses and hands employed had become better trained, and the work was beautifully done—better indeed than I ever saw done by the most expert cradler and binder, "with every appliance and means to boot," to enable them to do the work well. Less wheat was left on the ground traversed by the machines, either standing or cut, than I ever observed in any wheat field before.

"I wish I could speak as strongly in favour of the reaper as a time-saving machine, but the truth obliges me to say that I cannot. Still I think that it will save time; but the question is, how much? A very difficult question it is, too, and by no means so easily solved as might at the first glance be imagined. Indeed, so much depends on the locality, the length of the rows and the heaviness of the crop, (the reaper operating to most advantage in heavy wheat,) that the time saved is constantly varying; and to approximate the truth, therefore, is as much as can be expected. Something, indeed, a good deal, depends upon the fact, whether good cradlers have to be stopped in order to run the machine; good policy, however, would always suggest the propriety of stopping the worst.

"It is not enough to ascertain the number of binders required to run the machine, in order to determine the time saved. Say eight hands are required for this purpose in heavy wheat, and where the rows are pretty long, and such situations are the most favorable to the reaper, and six where the wheat is lightest and the rows short, and a good deal of time consequently lost in turning. Are six cradlers saved in the former case, and four in the latter, estimating the driver and raker, who ought to be good and efficient hands, as of equal value with cradlers? Certainly not; and for this reason. The reaper cannot be started as long as there is any dew on the wheat in the morning, nor can it operate after much has fallen in the evening. At such times the hands that attend the machine have to be employed in some other way; and moving from one kind of work to another is always attended with more or less loss of time. Nor is this all. In shocking wheat after the machine, some loss of time is also incurred. Where we use the cradles, the binders follow immediately behind them, and then come the pickers up as well as the shockers, and the whole work goes on together. The reaper, however, when operating in long rows, as it must do to work to advantage, scatters the work so much, leaving it in long narrow strings, that shockers cannot find constant employment in following it. We have found it necessary, therefore, to stop a part of our cradles, once a day, in order to bring up the shocking after the machines, which certainly occasions some loss of time. Still I think on the whole that the securing of our crop has been somewhat expedited by the use of these machines; and if binders could have been hired to operate them without stopping the cradles forthe purpose, our harvest would have been very materially shortened; and the loss of wheat would unquestionably have been much less.

"It would add greatly to the value of these machines, if the ingenious inventor, Mr. Hussey, could devise some way to make them cut damp straw; so that they might be kept at work all day. Whatever Mr. Hussey has not accomplished, however, is, I am sure, owing to the intrinsic difficulty of making the improvement desired; for the wonder with me is not that he has achieved no more, but that he has done so much.

"The reaper compares most advantageously with cradles in cutting heavy wheat that stands well, cutting it quite as rapidly as it would a lighter crop, which the cradles would not do; or in cutting fallow wheat that inclined altogether one way. The fallow wheat however, must be cut the way it inclines, the knife going under it, and it is laid beautifully as it falls from the machine, for the binders; but the machine must go back without cutting. I am not of opinion that the reaper will answer in all situations, or will even supersede the use of the cradle altogether; but I incline to think that it may be used to great advantage in securing parts of almost every large crop; at least on level land.

After timeing these machines repeatedly, I have not been as yet able to get either of them to cut more than an acre per hour, and, by the way, that is quite expeditious work in heavy wheat. Before trying the reaper, I had supposed that good scythemen would average more than 2 acres a day in good wheat, but I am now convinced that this is quite as much as can be done. My overseer, Mr. Adams, who superintended the machines, and is quite a judicious man, entertains the belief that 1½ acres might be accomplished by the reaper in an hour, with fast horses and superior driving. It is probable too, that the experience of another season might enable us to effect more than we have yet done. But still I doubt if an acre and a half an hour can e er be counted on for many consecutive hours.

An observant gentleman of Charles City, and a practical farmer too, who has one of these machines which he worked last yenr, informed me recently that it would cut down sixteen acres of wheat a day, or would do the work of eight cradles. The testimony of this gentleman is every way entitled to credit, and justice to Mr. Hussey seems to require that it should be mentioned. I presume of course that some allowance was made for the time lost in the morning and evening, when the straw was damp."

Another trial was made by R. B. Bolling, of Sandy Point, who remarks:—

"I feel satisfied that the principle is a good one, and may be successfully applied to the object intended, and that the machine is destined when the inventor shall have better perfected its mechanical arrangements, which he can, with his greater experience, easily do, to be an invaluable acquisition to the farmers of the wheat-growing region of country. With three mules, a man to drive and one on the machine to rake the wheat from the platform on which, as it is cut, it falls, we estimated that rather more than one acre per hour was reaped. By Mr. Hussey's calculation the machine must cut one acre in every two miles that it travels through the wheat; 15 acres therefore by this calculation, may be reaped in a day with one machine, pulled by three mules with two men only to drive and rake, by travelling thirty miles, a distance not too great on level land, through large fields, where there would be but few turns. The cutting of the machine where the wheat was rankest was the best, leaving not a straw scarcely standing after it, and rendering gleaning entirely unnecessary. The wheat for the "pickers up," or binders, was deposited more evenly and in much larger quantities together, than after the cradle, and with these advantages to the pickers up, eight were not always able, when the wheat was rank and abundant, to gather, tie, and remove the sheaves from the track of the machine, as it passed around the square. The machine does not cut well early in the morning, when the wheat is moist; it cuts best when and where a cradler would do least—in rank wheat and in the hottest period of the day. I have concluded to procure two for the next harvest, satisfied that much manual labor thereby may be saved, at a critical and important season to the farmer, when labor is always scarce, and especially on the lower James River at that time.

The Editor of the Register remarks—"Both these trials were undertaken at our request, and we are confident that both the individuals used every care to have full and fair trial made, and the facts and results accurately noted. It is unnecessary to add that nowhere could such confidence be better placed."

Yucca Gloriosa.

There is, at the present time, in the garden of Mr. Baynton, of Hartest, near Bury St. Edmonds, a large specimen of the above plant with two flower stems, on one of which are upwards of 400 blossoms. Some one lately recommended the application of nitrate of soda to Dahlias. A friend of ours tried it in a very weak solution (about 1 oz. to a gallon of water) and applied it once to each root in the dry weather of June. The effect has been a rich and powerful foliage. It is not too late to try it with great caution, guarding against the chance of excess.—*Leamington (Eng.) Spa. Chron.*

A Letter from Illinois.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is an extract of a letter written by a gentleman of considerable travel and acquaintance through the great west, and so far as refers to your portion of country we are prepared to attest to the correctness of his remarks, and you may confer a favor on such as may wish to migrate to the west by giving this a place in your paper.

Yours, &c.,
FREDERIC BRACKETT.

Brackett's Mills, Illinois.

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"In all my acquaintance through the far famed west, I have not found a section of country that in every respect so well unites all the great requisites of the farmer as that portion embracing the south part of Effingham and the north part of Clay counties, on the west side of the Little Wabash river, in the State of Illinois. There the prairies are small, averaging only from one to three miles wide; high, dry, and extremely fertile; and the rivulets or small creeks which divide these small prairies are bordered with as good timber as I ever saw in the United States. They also afford great quantities of valuable rock both of the limestone and freestone, and inexhaustable water.

This is the only prairie country in which I have ever seen all these great advantages in such abundance. Spring water is common both in the prairies and timber land, and excellent well water is obtained by digging from fifteen to thirty feet, any where in the country.

The first year, the prairies here are somewhat harder to plough than old blue grass pastures; they are then planted in corn, and without any further cultivation they yield from fifteen to forty bushels per acre. The next year and onward they are extremely light and productive in all kinds of grain and vegetables suitable to the climate, thus is seen at once the great advantages that result to persons who locate in the west;—no clearing of farms, only fence and plough; and the country being entirely free from stagnant water I have no doubt of its general health. It is worthy of remark that all this part of the country is entirely free from that distressing disease called the milk sickness.

Notwithstanding an almost unparalled drouth from the middle of May until the first of September, corn in this vicinity will yield at least fifty bushels per acre this season. I earnestly recommend this portion of country to yourself and friends, but what you do you had better do soon, as the land will doubtless be purchased rapidly.

Strange as it may appear there is yet more than nineteen twentieths of this beautiful and fertile country remaining to be purchased of the Government at $1,25 per acre. It has been overlooked by travellers until lately, for want of roads passing through it,—but it is now settling rapidly. Yours truly,

A. B."

Sketches of Travel.

In a recent jaunt as far east as Madison and Chenango counties, that which struck our attention most, was the great number of rural visitors on the road, journeying, almost without exception, in expensive steel springed carriages and buggies, with elegant side lamps, the horses caparisoned with brass mounted or plated harness, the dress and baggage of the travellers in keeping with the equipage.

Twenty years ago when we passed through this country our springed carriage was looked on as a straggling *exotic*, to be wondered at rather than admired, much less to be desired. Ox teams were then more common than horse teams, I doubt whether there was a farmer then within ten miles square, who could boast of a spring carriage or a plated harness. Two farmers would then once a year fit out a team for Salt Point to buy salt, by furnishing each, a horse, with a certain quantum of rope and leather called a *tackling*.

If I was asked what has produced this great change in the social condition of our Rural population, I should say, it was varied and increased production. The birth or introduction and increase of the mechanic arts in the country has not been a whit behind the progress of agricultural industry; it may be said that from the nature of their mutual wants, they have incidentally stimulated each other. Thus has Hamilton grown up with its endowed semenaries and schools—and log city has been converted from a little city of logs as its significant early name implies, into one of elegant mansions, Grecian cottages, extensive factories, and workshops.

There is not so general an appearance of rural thrift in the counties of Madison and Chenango, as in our own Seneca, but with their cold rough hills, and wet hollows they have better pasturage, more butter and cheese, more cattle, and the sweetest water in the world, we felt that such water in Seneca county could not fail to establish a perfect temperance reform.

The hop yards of Madison have of late almost entirely disappeared; over production reduced the price so low that the culture is generally abandoned; the consequence is that this year the price is unusually high. It is said that one man will clear $4,000 on ten acres of hops this season. He applies to his hop grounds all the manure of a large distillery, by the aid of which he is alone enabled to realize such large profits. Hops require a cool moist climate, but dry and very rich land. S. W.

Waterloo, Sept. 18, 1841.

Indian Corn, the King of Edibles.

A Farmer from Oneida county, now on a visit here, says that our farmers strangely overlook the advantage of our warm dry climate for Indian corn—he says that they seldom fail to get 60 bushels to the acre there on an old award, if they only have sun and dry weather enough to ripen it; he has seen 60 bushels raised to the acre this season, without the aid of manure, but it was well tended with hoe and cultivator, two implements "but little used" he thinks in our corn fields. Even in the south part of Oneida county a great grass region, corn stalks in the bundle are worth ordinarily $8 per acre.

When I see a farmer pedling a load of pumpkins through our village, boasting of their superior size and quality, verily thinks I to myself, that man boasts of his own shame—the pumpkin growing farmers may have pumpkins, but they will have no corn this year. The kindly influence of a warm sun, while it has done wonders for the thrifty industrious farmer's corn, has proved too strong a stimulous for the late planted, half manured, and worse tended corn, of the mere pumpkin grower.

Perhaps there never was a season when corn repaid the labor and attention bestowed upon it better than this year; on the other hand never did the neglected field yield less. I have seen some fields where the weeds far outweighed the stalks, and others of like soil, where the stalks were worth more per acre, than the grass from our best meadows.

Although grass and potatoes, in consequence of our long drought are not half a crop, I have no doubt but that if our Indian corn had been early planted on rich land and the earth kept loose by the hoe and cultivator, the crop this season would have been far above the average.

I have observed that the stalks this year, after the corn is ripe are full of saccharine matter, both horses and cows devour even the butts with avidity.

Either from bad farming or some other cause, it would seem that western New-York is fast losing its quondam character as a wheat growing region. But if I mistake not, its reputation as an Indian corn growing country has always been too low, merely from the fact that its culture has been neglected for the more profitable production of wheat. But now when we have no more of nature's own virgin soil to insure large crops of wheat at little expense, we trust that more attention will be paid to that much abused prince of edibles for both man and beast, Indian corn.

Waterloo, Sept. 18, 1841. S. W.

Wheat Culture.

Messrs. Editors—It appears to me that the culture of wheat has not received that attention from agricultural writers which its importance demands. I think it would be of great benefit to your readers if our wheat growers would more generally give us the results of their experience, and their mode of practice in this branch of farming. There appears to be much diversity of opinion on most points connected with this subject; and for one I should like to know the opinions and practice of the most successful wheat growers in this country; particularly with reference to the manner of preparing the land, the time of sowing, quantity of seed, and mode of preparation, if any.

As far as my own experience goes, I think I have obtained the best crops by fallowing the land, with three times ploughing; thrown into ridges of seven or eight paces wide; sown from the eighth to the sixteenth of September; five to five and a half pecks of seed to the acre; prepared by soaking in lime water from twelve to sixteen hours before sowing; the seed harrowed in. I have some seasons sown my wheat about the first of September, and when that has been the case I have almost invariably suffered more or less from the ravages of the fly. I think early sowing renders wheat more exposed to this evil. Such is my practice, and if any of the correspondents of the Farmer can suggest improvements on it, I shall be happy to learn and adopt them

"*Old Genesee,*' *August* 1841. M. N.

Remarks.—We thank M. N., for calling the attention of our readers to this subject, and we unite with him in the request that others will favor us with a description of their practice in wheat cultivation. We hope however they will be more particular than our friend M. N., and not forget to mention the kind of soil, depth of ploughing, kind of wheat, and the quantity of produce; and not omit to sign their names.—Eds.

The following suggestion we believe to be of great importance. The advantage of a wheel over swing ploughs, was fully demonstrated by the accurate and repeated experiments of Prof. Pusey in Scotland. Ploughs of nearly the same actual weight were found to differ in the strength of the draught, required to move them on the surface of the ground, as *four to one*, when without, in one case, and with a wheel, in the other. This great difference must be obvious, when it is considered, that the chief weight of the plough is brought by the draught upon the wheel, which otherwise has to drag heavily along the ground. The friction occasioned by this dragging, it is plain, must be greatly increased, when fifty or a hundred weight of earth is constantly pressing upon the mould-board. As very few of our ploughs in this region are furnished with wheels, we beg leave to call the attention of famers to this subject.

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For the New Genesee Farmer.

Wheel Ploughs.

Messrs. Editors:—It is rather late in the season to talk about breaking-up ploughs. But I consider it of much importance, and hope it may draw out something from our brother farmers, that will not be forgotten before another spring.

We all know that the breaking of the "fallow ground" is the hardest job that we have in preparing the ground for the seed. It is important then that we manage this business to the best advantage. We have in our country a great variety of "patent ploughs," some of which we think good ones, and all undoubtedly real improvements upon the old fashioned ploughs. Of the merits of any particular pattern I shall not speak. I will only say to my brother farmers, get the best

be far preferable to burning it; because in that case, neither the lime nor the magnesia would be caustic. When it is burnt, however, the bad effects of the caustic magnesia (hot lime) may be avoided by scattering it in powder, over meadows or pastures at least one summer before they are to be broken up. Falling amongst the decaying blades of grass, which omit carbonic acid, the magnesia imbibes it and becomes mild, which it would fail to do on a bare soil, as it attracts that acid more feebly than lime, and the latter of course, must be always served first.

Lime loses none of its qualities as a manure by old age or exposure to the weather. Hence the refuse that collects round lime-kilns, is well adapted to the farmer's use, and the value of the mass will be regulated by its freedom from small stones and other impurities. On the same principle, the plaster from old walls and ceilings, should *never be thrown into the road;* but broken up with a pounder, and applied to the garden, the field, or the meadow. It is a valuable manure, and more especially for heavy soils. †

Blossom Buds perishing in Winter.

A correspondent wishes to know why the blossom buds of the peach and apricot perish in winter? and also, if there is any way to prevent such loss?

A flowing of the sap late in autumn, or in winter, followed by intense cold, has long been considered as the cause of this damage; and we have no doubt of its being the true cause; for those buds can endure a very low temperature, if they are not *started* by unseasonable warmth. We have no knowledge that they have ever been killed in this condition, by the severest cold of this climate—perhaps ten or fifteen degrees below zero; and in the elevated region between the Susquehanna and the Delaware, they have probably endured a depression of ten degrees more. Our coldest winters, when not interrupted by thaws, have generally, if not always, been succeeded by fruitful seasons.

In the winter of 1831-2, the snow drifted around a peach tree in our fruit garden, so that one low limb was entirely buried. This rough weather was succeeded by a thaw soon after New Years, and the thaw by intense cold. Peaches were very scarce in the following season. The highest limbs—the very tops—to which the reflected heat from the ground could scarcely reach—had a few, while the limb which was buried in the snow, was loaded down with fruit.

The same effect was produced on a limb that rested on the roof of a building, and was covered up in a drift. The warm winds that *started* the other buds, passed over without touching, and left it torpid.

On bleak northern aspects, we believe the peach tree is generally productive in this climate; and we explain the following cases on the same principle:—For many years, we resided in a wide valley bounded on two sides by high hills. In the valley, the peach was an uncertain crop; but on the hills it rarely failed. A careful observer who lived in a more sheltered valley of the same district, assured us that the peach tree with them was unfruitful as often as six years out of seven. In vallies, the temperature is more variable than on the hills—warmer at one time and colder at another; for it has been ascertained that in severe but calm weather, the cold air settles down in the lowest places.

Last winter was milder than usual; and yet we had *some* shrubs more injured than in seasons of intense cold. It appears that in these shrubs the sap had *started*, and the sharp frosts that followed were destructive to a part of their branches. Amongst these, were the Purple Fringe tree, and the Pyracantha; but *Fontanesia phillyroides*, from Syria, more tender than either, escaped without any injury, and is now producing seeds for the first time.

The Antwerp Raspberry may also be mentioned, which with us is generally hardy; but at Marietta, in Ohio, more than three degrees further south, "it requires to be laid down every autumn," says Doctor Hildreth, "and covered with earth or straw to protect it from the *freezing and thawing* of our variable winters. *Plants which stand under the north side of a fence or a building, bear the winter in a manner unharmed.* This is also the case with the Madeira grape vine, and Greville rose, both of which are killed if exposed to the mid-day sun of winter, but live uninjured if grown in a northern shaded exposure."*

Treading down the snow so as to accumulate a compact mass round the tree, and then covering it with straw, has been found useful. We have seen an apple retarded in its vegetation for a fortnight in the spring, by piling wood round it; but the weather here is so variable and uncertain, that what was useful in one season, may be useless in another. †

Importance of Color--Painting Wagons, &c.

The importance of dark and light surfaces, is, we believe, but little appreciated in an economical point of view. The difference between rough or darkened, and polished metalic surfaces, in absorbing and radiating heat, is familiar to every student in chemistry. A housewife would be considered ignorant, who did not know that bread would bake more rapidly on an old or blackened metalic dish, than on a new or bright one; that water cools more slowly in a bright tea-pot, than in any other; that a stove pipe of Russia iron heats a room less than a pipe of common or rough iron; that water can scarcely be made to boil in a new tin vessel, with a charcoal fire, until its bottom becomes blackened with smoke;—all of which plainly show the rapid absorption and radiation of heat by rough and blackened surfaces, and the reverse by bright or reflecting ones.

The influence of color alone, on absorption, is most strikingly exhibited in case of *solar* heat. Bodies of a black color, are found soon to become heated in the sun, while white ones are scarcely affected. This important fact should be borne in mind, in the preservation, by paint, of all implements or machines of whatever kind, which may be injured by the action of the sun's rays. Wagons and carriages, especially, which during use must necessarily be more or less exposed, should always be of some light color. A carriage of a light yellow or ash color, is almost inconceivably less heated, cracked, and warped, than one of a dark brown or black. And however unfashionable such light colors may be, we have no doubt that if vehicles generally, were painted with such, that many thousands of dollars would be saved annually, by preventing one of the most powerful causes of weakness and decay in these costly appendages to every man's domestic establishment. *

A Visit to Wm. C. Cornell's

We made a visit some days ago to the farm of our friend Cornell in the south part of the town of Henrietta, about seven miles from this city. Mr. C. was formerly a merchant in the city of New-York, but his business not being favorable to his health he left the city and turned his attention to farming. In selecting a location we think he manifested good judgment as well as taste; and in the arrangement and general management of his farm we see good evidence that the systematic mind of the merchant is no disadvantage to the farmer. The dwelling house is in good keeping with the farm; every thing within and around giving an air of comfort and refinement. Mrs. C. although brought up in the city appears to be quite at home, and well contented with a country life. We could discover nothing wanting except *a better garden*, to make the place all that any reasonable man could wish.

The farm consists of 100 acres of excellent land, beautifully undulating, and well watered with springs. It is divided off into 8 or 10 small fields, and all well cultivated. Mr. C. is very successful in raising wheat, and his practice is somewhat peculiar. He has promised to furnish our readers an account of his experience in this business, and also in raising Indian corn, of which we saw a remarkably fine field. We advised him to offer his corn crop in competition for the county premium, and if he does so we think he will gain it.

In farm stock Mr. Cornell has a very choice, though not very large collection, embracing the most approved breeds of cattle sheep and swine—Here we see the true system exemplified—a small farm, in small fields highly cultivated, with a limited amount of stock of the best breeds. This is what we call *orthodox farming*. The sheep in particular, struck us as being very superior. He has nearly one hundred head, part pure Cotswold, and the others ⅜ths or ⅝ths blood, crossed with the Leicester. We regret that Mr. C. did not make arrangements to take his thorough bred sheep to the Fair at Syracuse, but the distance, and the difficulty of procuring a boat to take them prevented. He is fully convinced that the Cotswold sheep are the most profitable breed for our farmers.

By an advertisement on our last page it will be seen that Mr. Cornell offers to dispose of part of his stock, and we advise those in this region who wish to purchase to go and see them.

Crops in South Venice in 1841.

Wheat.—This crop is not as good as last season. I think it cannot be called more than half of an average yield; the berry is fine however. Many fields of wheat were nearly destroyed by the Stein Crout, (Red Root) which is making ruinous inroads upon us. *Spring wheat* was but little sown this year, and did not turn out well.

Grass.—More grass was cut in this town this year, I think, than last. The rain in May gave the meadows such a start as to prevent the subsequent drouth from seriously effecting the crop.

Corn looks very good, considering the season. The dry weather however has so affected it that our farmers will not probably have more than enough for their own consumption; consequently the price must be high.

Peas.—This crop is very good—better than last season. A larger quantity than usual were sown this year—Many farmers prefer them to corn for fattening pork.

Oats have done well this year—I think they will yield better than last season.

Barly is good, what little was sown.

Buckwheat was but little sown, but looks well—will be a good crop if not injured by frost.

Flax.—The cultivation of this crop is nearly abandoned, owing to the labor required in manufacturing the cloth. What little was sown looks very well.

Potatoes were much injured by the drouth, and will not yield well, however there will be enough for our own consumption.

Root Crops generally will fall much below an average yield; but are not very extensively raised here.

Fruit is very plenty, save peaches. I think there is more fruit than last year. On the whole I think the crops in this region are as good as in any other part of Western New-York; and we have abundant reason for gratitude to Him who has given us these necessaries and comforts of life.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. TUPPER.

South Venice, Cayuga Co., Sept. 14, 1841.

* Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, for December, 1841.

On the Moisture of the Soil.--Watering.

We presume that almost every cultivator of the soil in this country, has, during the past season, felt the need of more knowledge respecting the operation and effects of moisture on vegetation. It is a subject which every farmer and gardener should fully understand; we therefore bring it before the minds of our readers while they *realize* its importance. The following article is from "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture, with notes by A. J. Downing and Dr. Gray"—It is not long—read it carefully.

It has already been shown that water is one of the most important elements in the food of plants, partly from their having the power of decomposing it, and partly because it is the vehicle through which the soluble matters found in the earth are conveyed into the general system of vegetation. Its importance depends however, essentially upon its quantity.

We know, on the one hand, that plants will not live in soil which, without being chemically dry, contains so little moisture as to appear dry; and on the other hand an excess of moisture is, in many cases, equally prejudicial. The great points to determine are, the amount which is most congenial to a given species under given circumstances, and the periods of growth when water should be applied or withheld.

When a plant is at rest, that is to say, in the winter of northern countries and the dry season of the tropics, but a small supply of water is required by the soil, because at that time the stems lose but little by perspiration, and consequently the roots demand but little food: nevertheless, some terrestrial moisture is required by plants with perrenial stems, even in their season of rest, because it is necessary that their system should, at that time, be replenished with food against the renewal of active vegetation: hence, when trees are taken out of the earth in autumn, and allowed to remain exposed to a dry air all the winter, they either perish or are greatly enfeebled. If, on the other hand, the soil on which they stand is filled with moisture, their system is distended with aqueous matter at a time when it cannot be decomposed or thrown off, and the plant either becomes unnaturally susceptible of the influence of cold in rigorous climates, or is driven prematurely into growth, when its new parts perish from the unfavorable state of the air in which they are then developed. The most suitable condition of the soil, at the period of vegetable rest, seems to be that in which no more aqueous matter is contained than results from the capillary attruction of the earthy particles.

Nevertheless, there are exceptions to this, in the case of aquatic and marsh plants, whose peculiar constitution enables them to bear with impunity, during their winter, an immersion in water; and in that of many kinds of bulbs, which, during their season of rest, are exposed to excessive heat. The latter plants are, however, constructed in a peculiar manner; their roots are annual, and perish at the same time as the leaves, when the absorbent organs are all lost, so that the bulb cannot be supposed to require any supply of moisture, inasmuch as it possesses no means of taking it up, even if it existed in the soil. This will be again adverted to in a future chapter.

It is when plants are in a state of growth that an abundant supply of moisture is required in the earth. As soon as young leaves sprout forth, perspiration commences and a powerful absorption must take place by the roots, the younger the leaves are the more rapid the perspiratory action; their whole epidermis must, at that time, be highly sensible to the stimulating power of light; but as they grow older their cuticle hardens, the stomates become the only apertures through which vapor can fly off, and by degrees even these apertures are either choked up, or have a diminished irritability. As a general rule, therefore, we are authorized to conclude that the ground should be abundantly supplied with moisture when plants first begin to grow, and that the quantity should be diminished as the organization of a plant becomes completed. There are, however, some especial cases which appear to be exceptional, in consequence of the unnatural state in which we require plants to be preserved for our own peculiar purposes. One of the effects of an extensive supply of moisture is to keep all the newly formed parts of a plant tender and succulent, and therefore such a constant supply is desirable when the leaves of plants are to be sent to table, as in the case of spinach, lettuces, and other oleraceous annuals. Another effect is, to render all parts naturally disposed to be succulent much more so than they otherwise would be; thus we find market gardeners deluging their strawberry plants with water while the fruit is swelling, in order to assist in that, to them, important operation. While, however, in this case, the size of the fruit is increased by a copious supply of water to the earth, its flavor is, in proportion diminished; for, in consequence of the rapidity with which the strawberry ripens, and perhaps the obstruction of light by its leaves, the excess of aqueous matter taken into the system cannot be decomposed, and formed into those products which give flavor to fruit; but it must necessarily remain in an unaltered condition.

It is for the reason just given, that the quantity of water in the soil should be diminished when succulent fruit is ripening; we see this happen in nature, all over the world, and there can be no doubt of its being of great importance. Not only is the quality of such fruit impaired by a wet soil, as has just been shown, but because of its low perspiratory power the fruit will burst from excess of moisture, as occurs to the plum and grape in wet seasons. The melon, although an apparent exception to this rule, is not really so; that fruit acquires its highest excellence in countries where the roots are always immersed in water, as in the floating islands of Cashmere, the irrigated fields of Persia, and the springy river beds of India. But it is to be remembered that the leaves of this plant have an enormous respiratory power, arising partly from their large surface, and partly from the thinness and consequent permeability of their tissue, so that they require a greater supply of fluid than most others; and, in the next place, the heat and bright light of such countries are capable of decomposing and altering the fluids of the fruit with a degree of rapidity and force to which we here can have no parallel. In this country the melon does not succeed if its roots are immersed in water, as I ascertained some years ago in the garden of the Horticultural Society, by repeated experiments. Melons were planted in earth placed on a tank of water, into which their roots quickly made their way; they grew in a curvilinear iron hot-house, and were trained near to the glass, and consequently were exposed to all the light and heat that can be obtained in this country.—They grew vigorously and produced their fruit, but it was not of such good quality as it would have been had the supply of water to the roots been less copious. Thus, in the tropics the quantity of rain that falls in a short time is enormous: and plants are forced by it into a rapid and powerful vegetation, which is acted upon by a light and temperature bright and high in proportion, the result of which is the most perfect organization of which the plants are susceptible: but, if the same quantity of water were given to the same plants at similar periods in this country, a disorganization of their tissue would be the result, in consequence of the absence of solar light in sufficient quntity.

The effect of continuing to make plants grow in a soil more wet than suits them is well known to be not only a production of leaves and ill-formed shoots, instead of flowers and fruit, but if the water is in great excess, of a general yellowness of appearance, owing, as some chemists think, to the destruction by the water, of a blue matter which, by its mixture with yellow, forms the ordinary verdure of vegitation. If this condition is prolonged, the vegitable tissue enters into a state of decomposition, and death ensues. In some cases the joints of the stem separate, in others the plant rots off at the ground, and all such results are increased in proportion to the weakness of light, and the lowness of temperature. De Candolle considers that the collection of stagnant water about the neck of plants prevents the free access of the oxygen of the air to the roots; but it seems to me that much more mischief is produced by the coldness of the soil in which water is allowed to accumulate. It seems also probable that the extrication of carburetted hydrogen gas is one cause of the injury sustained by plants whose roots are surrounded by stagnant water; but upon this point we want much more satisfactory evidence than we yet possess.

It is because of the danger of allowing any accumulation of water about the roots of plants that drainage is so very important. In very bibulous soils this contrivance is unnecessary; but in all those which are tenacious or which, from their low situation, do not permit superfluous water to filter away freely, such a precaution is indispensable. No person has ever seen good fruit produced by trees growing in lands imperfectly drained; and all experienced gardeners must be acquainted with cases where wet unproductive borders have been rendered fruitful by contrivances which are only valuable because of their efficiency in regulating the humidity of the soil. Mr. Hiver (*Gard, Mag.* v. 60) speaks of the utility of mixing stones in great quantities with the soil, "as they prevent the accumulation of water in very wet weather, and retain sufficient moisture for the purpose of the plant in dry seasons;" and when we hear of such precautions as are detailed in the following good account of preparing a vine border we only learn how important it is to provide effectually for the removal of superfluous water from around the roots, and how useless a waste of money is that which is expended in forming deep rich beds of earth.

"In preparing a vine border," says Mr. Griffin, of Woodhall, a successful grower of grapes, "one foot in depth of the mould from the surface is cleared out from the whole space; a main drain is then sunk parallel to the house, at the extremity of the border, one foot lower than the bottom of the border; into this, smaller drains are carried diagonally from the house across the border. The drains are filled with stone. The cross drains keep the whole bottom quite dry; but if the subsoil be gravel, chalk, or stone, they will not be necessary. The drainage being complete, the whole bottom is covered with brick, stone, or lime rubbish, about six inches thick, and on this is laid the compost for the vines." (*Hort. Trans.* iv. 100.)

The practice of placing large quantities of potsherds or broken tiles at the bottom of tubs, or pots or other vessels in which plants are rooted, is only another exemplification of the great necessity of attending to the due humidity of the soil, and the prevention of stagnant water collecting about the roots; and the injury committed by worms, upon the roots of plants in pots, is chiefly produced by these creatures reducing the earth to a plastic state, and dragging it among the potsherds so as to stop up the passage between them and destroy the drainage.*

One of the means of guarding the earth against an access on the one hand, and a loss on the other, of too much water, is by paving the ground with tiles or stones; and the advantage of this method have been much insisted upon. But it is certain that, in cold summers at least, such a pauement prevents the soil from acquiring the necessary amount of bottom heat; and it is probable that, what with this effect, and the obstruction of a free communication between the atmosphere and the roots of a plant, the practice is disadvantageous rather than the reverse.

More commonly recourse is had to the operation of simple watering, for the purpose of maintaining the earth at a due state of humidity, and to render plants more vigorous than they otherwise would be; an indispensable operation in hot houses, but of less moment in the open air. It is indeed doubtful whether, in the latter case, it is not often more productive of disadvantage than of real service to plants. When plants are watered naturally, the whole air is saturated with humidity at the same time as the soil is penetrated by the rain; and in this case the aqueous particles mingled with the earth are very gradually introduced into the circulating system; for the moisture of the air presents a rapid prespiration. This operation is usually performed in hot dry weather, and must necessarily be very limited in its effects; it can have little if any influence upon the atmosphere: then, the parched air robs the leaves rapidly of their moisture, so long as the latter is abundant; the roots are suddenly and violently excited, and after a short time the exciting cause is suddenly withdrawn by the momentary supply of water being cut off by evaporation, and by filtration through the bibulous substances of which soil usually consists. Then again, the rapid evaporation from the soil in dry weather has the effect of lowering the temperature of the earth, and this has been before shown to be injurious (p. 113;) such a lowering, from such a cause, does not take place when plants are refreshed by showers, because at that time the dampness of the air prevents evaporation from the soil, just as it prevents prespiration from the leaves. Moreover, in stiff soils the dashing of water upon the surface has after a little while the effect of "puddling" the ground and rendering it impervious, so that the descent of water to the roots is impeded, whither it is communicated artificially or by the fall of rain.† It is, therefore, doubtful whether arti-

*[*Glazed* flower-pots are totally unfit for most plants, except with the most careful attention to drainage, and even then they are much inferior to common unglazed ones. The latter permit the excess of water to escape through their porous sides, which is impossible in the glazed pot; in which, if the aperture at the bottom become stopped, the earth is sodden with water, the plant suffers and soon perishes. A. J. D.]

†[No error is more common in this country than *surface-watering* newly transplanted trees; and we do not hesitate to affirm that full one half the failures, in our dry summers, arise from this injudicious practice. By pouring water daily

ficial watering of plants in the open air is advantageous, unless in particular cases; and most assuredly, if it is done at all, it ought to be much more copious than is usual. It is chiefly in the case of annual crops that watering artificially is really important; and with them, if any means of occasionally deluging ground can be devised, by means of sluices or otherwise, in the same way as we water meadows, it may be expected to be advantageous.* Mildew, which is so often produced by a dry air acting upon a delicate surface of vegitable tissue, is completely prevented in annuals by very abundant watering.† The ravages of the *botrytis effusa*, which attacks spinach; of *acrosporium monilioides*, which is found on the onion; and the mildew of the pea, caused by the ravages of *erysiphe communis*, may all be stopped, or prevented, by abundant watering in dry weather. Mr. Knight first applied this fact to the securing a late crop of peas for the table in the following manner:—

The ground is dug in the usual way, and the spaces which will be occupied by the future rows are well soaked with water. The mould upon each side is then collected, so as to form ridges seven or eight inches above the previous level of the ground, and these are well watered; after which, the seeds are sowed, in single rows along the tops of the ridges.—The plants very soon appear above the soil, and grow with much vigor, owing to the great depth of soil and abundant moisture. Water is given rather profusely once in every week or nine days, even if the weather proves showery; but, if the ground be thoroughly drenched by the autumnal rains, no further trouble is necessary. Under this mode of management, the plants will remain perfectly green and luxuriant till their blossoms and young seed vessels are destroyed by frost, and their produce will retain its proper flavor, which is always taken away by mildew.

The Flowers of Summer.

The following article was prepared by our friend Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON of Aurora, Cayuga Co. (who has one of the neatest gardens in the country); but it was received too late for insertion in our last number. We hope he will continue his contributions to our columns.—EDS.

After the interesting monthly observations on Floriculture, given to the public in your columns, an apology may seem due for introducing to your notice a few plants with whose phenomena you may already be familiar. But I trust the "lover of flowers" will never become weary with even a reperusal of any thing relating to the successful culture or peculiarities in the structure of rare and beautiful plants.

Calandrinia grandiflora. Having for the first time proved successful in the culture of this interesting plant, for the encouragement of those who have met with like failures I am disposed to offer some observations on the probable cause of my success, the repetition of which, if followed by similar favourable results will introduce to the florist one of the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Most plants of the genus *Calandrinia* are natives of California, and like many products of warmer regions than our own, this species shows itself illy qualified to endure the influence of our burning suns. So far as relates to the trial made by myself, the whole secret of success seems to have depended upon a rich soil, a sufficiency of moisture, and a shady situation; the first consisting of a compost formed of equal parts of well rotted manure, decomposed vegetable matter from the woods, and coarse sand. Under these circumstances, during the whole of the past month, while other plants were suffering or entirely destroyed by the excessive drought, a succession of these beautiful flowers excited the admiration of every beholder.

Verbena. The introduction into Floriculture of this unique and attractive genus of plants, is daily demonstrating that by this accession to the garden, is added one of its brightest gems. The facility with which new species may be produced from the seed, places in the power of every one, an opportunity for making choice collections, blending in their varied forms every variety of the most brilliant colouring. Few flowers require less pains for their successful treatment. Professor Russell remarks "that a hot sun, poor soil, and open air are the best means of cultivating them,"—three requsits which most gardens are capable of furnishing. Indeed, during the excessive drought of the past month, while most of the occupants of the parterre were struggling for existence, with a burning sun above, and the perched earth beneath, the Verbena daily exhibited its dense corymbs of brilliant flowers, in the bright sunshine, almost painfully dazzling to the eye.

DOUBLE FLOWERS. The appellation *monster*, by which botanists have been pleased to designate those flowers, which under peculiar circumstances of soil, cultivation &c. are disposed to undergo transmutations or conversions from one organ to another, and thus to asume new and varied forms,—in some instances would seem to be misapplied, for among flowers of this character we refer for many of the choicest specimens of Flora's kingdom.

From this indiscriminate appellation of the term, I have been the more disposed to dissent since observing a few mornings past a splendid specimen of the Double Tiger Flower *(Tigridia pavonia.)*

The characteristics of the original plant, so far as colour, form of petals, &c. were preserved. In other respects every organ of the flower was double, the twelve expanded petals arranged systematically as in the single plant, and presenting a beautiful star shaped flower of almost unequalled magnificence.

I am not aware that this tendency to the multiplication of organs is frequent in plants of this genus. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the occurrence is very rare, though not an unfrequent event in the ARTIFICIAL CLASS to which plants of this genus belong.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.—In conversing, this morning, with a friend from Tecumseh, Mich., engaged in the manufacture of Cloth, we were informed that the *Wool-growing* business is more extensive, in that state, this year, than in former seasons. He says the location and character of Michigan is peculiarly well adapted to successful engagement in that business; and thinks that Wool will soon be a leading and important article of export from that fertile and beautiful state. Wheat-growing and sheep-raising work admirably well on the same premises.

We have noticed, in reporting the lake trade, that some fair quantities of wool have been shipped down the lake from the Peninsula state. May her prosperity be commensurate with her industry and economy; and let all be proportioned to her natural advantages and soon no state may say "*come* ahead."—*Rochester Evening Post.*

Planting Orchards--Peddling Fruit Trees.

The great demand which has existed for fruit trees in newly settled parts of the country, has given rise to a system of imposition, in the shape of peddling, which demands exposure; for it results in loss and disappointment to thousands of unsuspecting persons, who purchase trees in this manner, hoping to improve their premises.

In the spring of the year, particularly, enormous loads of fruit trees may often be seen passing through the country, on a tour of two or three weeks, without even the slightest provision being made to preserve their vitality—tied up like so many bundles of brushwood, their roots exposed to the full action of the sun, winds, or frosts, as though they were completely imperishable; whereas a few hours exposure is often enough to destroy all the *fibrous roots*, so essential to the life and growth of the tree. It is indeed surprising that any man of ordinary intelligence, especially any cultivator of the soil, should be so ignorant of the first principles of vegetable physiology, as to expect trees thus treated, or rather maltreated, to live and thrive.

But a few days ago we were conversing on the subject of planting trees, with a gentleman from Canada, where this peddling system is practised considerably; he said that he and many of his neighbors had planted apple orchards year after year, but with very little success—not more than one third of the trees lived, and *they* might as well have died, for all the progress they have made. We asked him how he procured his trees; he replied, from a man who was peddling them. This at once explained the cause of his ill success. Partial failures frequently occur from unskilful planting and other adverse circumstances, but in the case we have related, and all similar cases, the trees were in fact dead before they were planted.

The man who digs up trees and sends them about the country in this manner, palming them off upon the community in a ruined condition, is guilty of a wilful violation of the laws of common honesty and fair dealing, and should be regarded as little better than a pickpocket.

But there is an argument of a pecuniary character in favor of purchasing from these pedlars:—they usually sell their trees at a lower price than regular nurserymen. Enough has been said to show the fallacy of this economy. But it may be asked why can these pedlars sell lower than regular nurserymen? Because their trees are raised in a cheap and careless manner, without proper regard being paid to the kind or quality of the fruit; cultivating those kinds which come easiest to hand and produce the most rapid growth of wood; while in nurseries where there is a reputation at stake, and responsibility is assumed, the reverse of this is the practice, and in consequence of the extra expense incurred in keeping all correct, and in procuring new and valuable varieties from a great distance, the prices must be somewhat higher.

We may hereafter have occasion to expose the misconduct of some professed regular nurserymen; but, one thing at a time, is our motto. O. P. Q.

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on the top of the ground, under a powerful sun and strong wind, the surface becomes so hard that access of air to the roots is almost precluded; and the water rarely penetrates more than a couple of inches: while the operator imagines he is supplying the thirsty roots with abundant moisture, he is doing them an injury by the application of a very transient stimulus, which is followed by an increased sensibility to the drouth. In late spring planting, it is always preferable to *water abundantly* in the hole, while planting the tree, before filling in the upper layer of soil. This will in most cases suffice, until the tree becomes sufficiently established by the emission of new rootlets to support itself; and also serves to ensure its growth by filling up all the small hollows around the lesser fibres. In seasons of continued drouth, when it becomes absolutely necessary to water flagging trees, two or more inches of the surface soil should always be removd. the trees watered copiously, and the earth replaced before the surface dries. This will prevent evaporation and the encrusting of the ground, and the moisture will be retained for a much longer period.—A. J. D.]

*["In the vicinity of Liegen (a town in Nassau,) from three to five perfect crops of grass are [annually] obtained from one meadow; and this is effected by covering the fields with river water, which is conducted over the meadow in spring by numerous small canals. This is found to be of such advantage, that supposing a meadow not so treated to yield 1000 lbs. of hay, then from one *thus watered* 4-5000 lbs. are produced. In respect to the cultivation of meadows, the country around Liegen is considered to be the best in all Germany." *Liebig, Organ. Chem.* p. 105.—A. G.]

†[The mildew which attacks the young fruit of the foreign grape, when reared in the open air, is one of the most troublesome to the cultivator in this country. An effectual remedy is the flowers of sulphur dusted over the bunches with a dredging-box (or the solution applied with a syringe,) when the grapes are of the size of small peas. But the most certain prevention of this, as well as most diseases to which plants are subject, consists in keeping the vines in a thrifty and vigorous condition. The first crop or two of a young and thrifty vine is almost invariably fine and free from mildew; but every subsequent year (if the common mode of pruning is followed,) as the plant grows older, the proportion of fair fruit is smaller, until at last nothing but shrivelled and mildewed bunches are seen. By *laying down* half of the long shoots of each vine annually, thus forming new plants, and never allowing the same to bear more than two years, a full crop, free from rust or mildew, may be obtained annually. Even the finer sorts, as the Isabella, are sometimes liable to mildew on old vines: when this occurs, they should be headed back, to bring up a supply of young wood, and plentifully manured. The young and thrifty shoots will then have sufficient vigor to withstand the attacks of mildew, to which the enfeebled fruit produced by the old wood is so liable.—A. J. D.]

ROCHESTER, OCTOBER, 1841.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

This is the month of the Farmers' Holidays—the month in which the producers—the true nobility of our land, will meet together for mutual pleasure and improvement. On these occasions the best productions of the soil, the finest animals, the most approved implements, and the most skilful ploughing may be seen by all. No farmer can witness these exhibitions without learning something by which he can improve in his practice of husbandry. Let all therefore, attend—and let all feel it to be their duty to do something to give interest to the occasion. And here we perceive there is apt to be misapprehension in the minds of many. They appear to think that any article to be fit for exhibiton must be of *great size*. But is *size* the *principal* thing to be regarded, by committees at our Fairs? Is the *largest* calf, the *largest* hog, or the *largest* cabbage invariably the *best?* By no means. On the contrary those of ordinary size are more frequently the most perfect in form or in quality. Let the committees remember this; and let farmers who have fine animals or productions, bring them forward.

The drama in this State has opened with a grand *Mass Meeting* at Syracuse. We hope the thousands of farmers who were there will impart the right spirit to their friends and neighbors; and that all will unite to give life and interest to the county exhibitions. The whole country—especially the *Empire State* is now *waking up* on this subject, and we believe the results will be such as will convince every one of the usefulness of agricultural societies and of the wise policy of our Legislature in granting them encouragement.

The officers and town committees of the county societies should consider that the efficiency and usefulness of the society mainly depends upon them. The exhibitions are now close at hand and vigorous efforts should be made to obtain members and funds, and persuade farmers to bring their animals and productions to the Fairs.

We regret that more pefect information respecting the societies in this State and elsewhere, has not been furnished us. We are proud of Western New-York, however—our *Genesee Country* has organized nobly; and we are sure the exhibitions will do her farmers honor.

The following is a list of the places and time of holding the Fairs in the counties from which we have definite information:

Ontario County, at Canandaigua, Oct. 12th.
Genesee " " Alexander, Oct. 13th and 14th.
Monroe " " Rochester, Oct. 15th and 16th.
Livingston " " Geneseo, Oct. 22d.
Orleans " " Albion, Oct. 14th.
Niagara " " Lockport, Oct. 22d.
Erie " " Buffalo, Oct. 6th.
Chautauque " " Mayaville, Oct. 5th and 6th.
Wayne " " Newark, Oct. 16th.
Cayuga " " Auburn, Oct. 13th and 14th.
Oswego " " Oswego, Oct. 6th.
Oneida " " ——— Oct, 20th.
Saratoga " " Ballstown, Oct. 5th.
Portage, (O.) Ravanna, Oct. 20th and 21st.
Durham, (Canada) Millville, Oct. 19th.
Northumberland, Canada, Grafton, Oct. 20th.

Books and Papers as Premiums.

We are glad to perceive that several Societies propose to award agricultural books and papers, instead of money, for the smaller class of premiums. We believe it will in general be quite as satisfactory and much more beneficial to the recipients. The Genesee county Society offers more than sixty copies of the New Genesee Farmer, together with other papers and books, in their list of premiums for their approaching Fair. We appreciate the compliment, Gentlemen Managers, and tender you our thanks.

Our acknowledgments are also due to the officers of the Niagara District Agricultural Society in Canada, for an order lately received for sixty copies. The Treasurer informs us that great good has been seen to result from the circulation of our paper among the members of that Society—Thus it will always be.

New Agricultural Papers.

We find on our table quite a number of new 'Exchanges' seeking our acquaintance, some of which we have too long neglected. Almost every day affords us new and gratifying evidence of the increasing demand for agricultural reading; and convinces us that the time is fast approaching when no intelligent farmer in our land will consent to be without at least one paper devoted to his profession.

"*The Canadian Farmer and Mechanic*" is the title of a paper commenced at Kingston, August 16, 1841, by Garfield & Good, proprietors, A. B. E. F. Garfield, Editor; 16 pages monthly, $1 per annum; (rather smaller than this paper.) A well conducted and a *well circulated* agricultural paper in Canada, would doubtless exert a very beneficial influence on the prosperity of the province, and we wish this experiment success; at the same time, from our knowledge of the field and experience in the business, we apprehend neighbor Garfield will find he has undertaken an enterprise of greater difficulty than he imagined.

Another Agricultural paper in Boston! S. W. COLE, formerly editor of the Yankee Farmer, has left that paper, and commenced a new one entitled the "*Farmer's Journal*," a monthly sheet, (half the size of this) price 50 cents a year. There are besides this, three weekly agricultural papers and one monthly horticultural, all apparently well sustained. Verily New England agriculturists are a reading people, and not afraid of "book farming."

"*The Kentucky Cultivator*" was commenced last winter, but stopped for the want of—subscribers. It has now recommenced and promises to continue—well done Mr. Virden. It is a neat little monthly of 16 pages; $1 per year.

"*The Plough Boy,*" is the title of a small semi-monthly sheet, published by Wm, F. Duriso, Edgefield Court House South Carolina, $1 50 per year.

"*The Union Agriculturist,*" Chicago, Illinois. After a suspension of several months, arising from a difficulty with the printers, this valuable paper has again made its appearance—success to it.

"*The Western Farmer's and Gardener's Almanac for 1842*"—*By Thomas Affleck, Editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener, Published by E. Lucas, Cincinnati.*

A copy of the above work has been politely forwarded us by the author, and we have examined it with great satisfaction. It is a very neat duodecimo pamphlet of ninety-six pages, and contains, besides the usual calendar, &c., a large amount of very useful and interesting matter relating to agriculture, horticulture and rural affairs, with numerous spirited engravings by Mr. Forster. The chapter on Swine (with 15 portraits) is alone worth double the price of the work. Every farmer and gardener who has an opportunity, should procure this almanac: we presume it may be obtained at most of the booksellers in the west, and we shall advise the publisher to send some this way. The price is $2 per dozen, or 25 cents single. It can be sent by mail if desired—the postage is six cents for less than 100 miles, and ten cents for any distance over 100 miles.

The following glance at the contents will give an idea of the variety and interest of the work:

Times of holding Courts in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois. Rates of postage, list of Agricultural periodicals. January—Life in the country, the garden, resuscitating old orchards, saving clover seed, the bee, farm buildings. February—Sugar making, culture of corn, farm buildings. March—Duck shooting, the farmer's garden, farm stock. April—The raising, potatoes, the fruit garden and orchard, grafting, building, causes of decay in peach trees, manure. May—The flower garden. June—The Poultry yard. July—Fourth of July frolic, pickling, cure for murrain, vermin in cattle. August—Emigration to the west, turnips, removing weeds and briars, staggers in swine, hoven cattle. September—The vintage. October—Cider making, the peach tree worm. November—A chapter on hogs. December—Wolf hunting on the ice, sowing grass seeds. Engravings—Sleighing party, subtended hives, sugar camp, duck shooting in the prairie swamps, building log houses, grafting, budding, young gardeners,, the poultry yard, pic-nic party in the woods, party of immigrants, the vintage, cider making, peach tree insect, hog killing, white China hog, Warren Co. do., Woburn do., White Berkshire do., Doctor Martin's banter pigs, and Berkshire barrow, "Tom," do., "Daniel Lambert," Berkshire sow, "Madam," Siamese boar, Irish grazier sow, do. boar, belt barrow, Neapolitan boar, thin-rined sow, wolf hunting on the ice, and eleven amusing tail pieces.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received from the publisher an invoice of the Almanacs and "Bee-breeding in the West." So that both of these works will soon be for sale at the Bookstores and Seed Store in this city, at $2 per dozen, or 25 cents each—orders are solicited.

Our Friends in Canada.

The hearty welcome and genuine old-country hospitality which we usually meet with among the English and Scotch farmers in Canada, always makes us regret that our visits in that country cannot be longer and more frequent. While on a hasty tour in that province last month, we called at a pleasant cottage fronting the lake and surrounded by a beautiful garden, occupied by two English friends, one a bachelor, and the other with a better-half from one of the best dairy districts in England. We had, on one or two former occasions been struck with the peculiar excellence and great variety of the table luxuries produced from her dairy. Two of these, "Junket" and "Clotted Cream," are rarely met with in this country, although with some of us they may be associated with the happiest recollections of our childhood. At our request, our friend furnished us directions for preparing these dishes, which we give our readers.

TO PREPARE JUNKET,

Take one quart of milk warm from the cow, and stir in a teaspoonful of rennet, and let it stand till curded, which, if the rennet is of proper strength will be in about fifteen minutes; grate over it a little nutmeg, and sweeten with maple molasses or honey. It is an excellent dish for supper.

SCALDED, OR CLOTTED CREAM.

Take a pan of perfectly sweet milk, twelve hours old, with the cream on; stand it on a stove or furnace over a gentle fire till slightly scalded, "when a ring will appear in the cream of the size of the *bottom* of the pan"; then take it off and let stand till cold; skim off the cream and it is fit for use. When used as an accompaniment with fruit, tarts, &c., it is sweetened to suit the taste. This cream is esteemed a great luxury in London. It is brought in by dairymen and sold at a high price.

Now, in my humble opinion, all these still undetermined questions might have been settled many—many years ago, if those who were most interested in them had taken the trouble to make a few such perfectly accurate experiments as any cultivator of his own or others' land might very easily make: and to publish the results of the same in our agricultural journals, instead of the numerous vague speculations and inconclusive statements on the foregoing subjects, with which these journals have so often been filled. Whether I am right or wrong in this opinion, let your readers determine, after considering the following queries to which I respectfully invite their attention.

How easy would it have been, in order to settle the first controversy, for all who felt sufficient interest in it to desire that it should be settled, to spread vegeto-animal manure equally over a small determinate quantity of land, and then, alternately to plough it under, and leave it on the surface of exactly equal portions of this land, and to compare by accurate measurement, the produce of each portion?

Would it not have been equally easy to settle the second controversy, by planting a like determinate quantity of land with as many varieties of Indian corn as the experimentalist wished to compare together, giving to each exactly equal portions of the land, the same distances between the hills and rows, the same number of stalks in a hill, and precisely the same culture: and then accurately to measure the produce of each portion? To prevent the produce from being much affected by intermixture, an oblong form might be given to the land on which the experiment was made, and the rows planted across, to the number, say, of 12 or 15. Then, by comparing an equal number of the middle rows only, the experiment would approach sufficiently near absolute accuracy to satisfy even the most skeptical.

To ascertain the best distances at which to plant corn in the richest, the poorest, and the medium quality of land, what difficulty would there be in trying all such as are most approved by practical men, on an ascertained quantity of land of either of the foregoing qualities, giving to each distance exactly the same sized portion, and then measuring accurately the produce of each portion, as in the other experiments?

With a view to ascertain the best modes of culture, can it possibly be satisfactorily done without comparing them at the same time, on exactly equal portions of land which is the same in soil, fertility, and situation; and can there be any great difficulty, expense, or trouble in making this comparison. Yet who, among our numerous writers on the subject has ever reported any such experiment? This, if it ever had been properly made, would have settled for ever, whether it benefits or injures corn to cut the roots, since *cut they will be*, more or less, by every mode of culture which has ever yet been tried. If the portion of land on which fewest roots had been cut produced the most corn, and that portion yielded the least where the root-cutting had been greatest, then surely the first mode of culture would be preferred by every body, but the obstinate fools who have no better reason for any thing they do, than that they have always done the same.

With respect to the cheat or chess controversy, I am almost afraid to open my lips, for most of our brethren who maintain that cheat is the produce of wheat, seem to have worked themselves up into such a choleric and bellicose humor on the subject, against us who maintain the negative in this matter, that it is quite a perilous thing to offer any argument in support of our opinions. I will therefore content myself with only asking a few simple questions. Is it among the unknowable things of this world to ascertain the truth in regard to this controversy? If it is, why should another word be ever said or written about it? If it is *not*, can any one oblige me so far as to name a single experiment, among all which have been so called and stated as proofs that wheat will turn to cheat, which is not most palpably defective in several essential particulars? I can truly say that I have never seen even a solitary *one*, but that which was made in 1833 by Messrs. Thomas and William J. Cocke and yourself. This is to be found in the first volume of your Register, on the 83d and 84th pages; and to my mind is most conclusive proof that for *wheat to produce cheat*, is quite as great an impossibility as for "thorns to yield grapes," or for thistles to produce figs. I will further ask, if any experiment made with less particularity and accuracy than the one just referred to, ought to be regarded, even in the slightest degree, as contributing towards settling this much and long agitated controversy, or indeed, should be entitled to a place in any of our agricultural papers? None, I think, who really desire to come at the truth in this matter could reasonably object to the editors of these papers requiring equal or even greater accuracy and minuteness in the experiments which they may be required to report for either of the parties concerned. If the zeal of those who maintain the affirmative in this controversy, be not sufficient when stimulated by the hope of victory, to impel them to take the trouble of making such experiments as have just been suggested, I would beg leave hereby to call their attention to your pledge—made a few months ago, to pay one hundred dollars—not "in rage," but in good lawful money, to any one who can prove by similar experiments, well authenticated in all their particulars, that he has succeeded in converting *wheat into cheat*.

I could mention several other subjects upon which much difference of opinion has been expressed, for many years past, and which still occasionally appear in our agricultural papers. Serving no other purpose than to show the great disproportion in number between the multitude who prefer writing out and publishing their conjectures on these topics, and the few who choose the less easy, but more troublesome road of accurate experiments to solve their doubts. But until this be generally done in regard to all matters which *can* be settled by the experimental process, the readers of our agricultural journals, (good as I admit most of them to be) will have to pay for much that affords them little, if any satisfactory information. If "*action, action, action,*" be essential to form the finished orator, I would say that—*experiments, experiments, accurate experiments* are equally, nay, more important, to form the complete farmer. I remain, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

JAMES M. GARNETT.

From the New England Farmer.

Hay Seed upon Inverted Sod.

Many of our moist lands upon our dry uplands and the bog-meadows, though natural to grass, occasionally need renovating. As long as a common top-dressing will call a good crop, nothing more should be done than to apply the manure on the surface. But when the better grasses have run out, and when moss begins to collect upon the surface, it is necessary to plough such land. But where the plough will do its work tolerably well, it is not necessary to plant. These lands which are wet and heavy in the early part of the season, and which bake in the scorching months of July and August, are not profitable for tillage.—They may yield a crop of potatoes, and possibly of corn, but the chances for this are small, and it is usually bad working these wet spots in the early part of the season. The best way to treat them is, to turn the land over as soon as it can conveniently be done after the crop of hay has been removed; to plough in such direction that the dead furrows shall come in suitable places for surface drains, to roll well; and then put on a dressing of compost. When this has been done, sow hay-seed and harrow thoroughly. Then use the roller again, and the next season you may obtain a *fair* crop of hay, and the following year you probably will get a *heavy* burthen. Herds grass is better for these moist grounds than clover or red-top. No one who has been acustomed to this process will ever think of tilling any wet lands that can be laid over smooth by the plough.

The process here recommended has been repeatedly urged upon our farmers, by Mr. Buckminster, editor of the Boston Cultivator; and as far as he has influenced them to comply with his advice in this matter, he has rendered them good service.

This is the proper season of the year for working all low lands, and it is by attention to them, that our farmers generally must hope to thrive. They repay the labor and expense bestowed upon them better than most of the high grounds.

Cactus Triangularis.

The Charlestown Courier says, we were among the gratified beholders of the magnificent and *numerous* bloom of this rare plant, at Mr. L. B. Baker's, on Wednesday night last. The plant is in a state of most luxuriant vegetation, growing in a box containing rocks, superficially covered with sand, and of course deriving its nourishment chiefly from the atmosphere. When we saw it, thirteen magnificent flowers, gigantic in size, yet graceful in form and exquisite in beauty, simultaneously expanded their petals to delight the eye, while at a little distance a pleasant fragrance was diffused. The evening before, seven flowers, on the same plant, had commenced and closed their ephemeral bloom. We carried away one of these rich blossoms of night, kindly presented to us by their proprietor, and found to our agreeable surprise that, by depositing it in a jar of water, its existence was prolonged, and it bloomed belle of the rosy morn as well as the curtained night. The bloom of this plant is one of nature's mysteries—floral beauty the most rare and exquisite, destined only to hang on the brow of night, like a rich jewel in the Ethiop's ear, and to close its petals in early and lovely death as midnight tolls its knell—dependent too wholly on human aid to prevent it from being born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air.

A fine specimen of this beautiful Cactus owned by Mr. Otis Everett, jr., which opened its blossoms on Wednesday last, and was witnessed by many of his friends, all of whom speak in the highest terms of its beauty and fragrance. The flower is very large, of a pure white, with 60 outer and 18 inner petals 6 inches in length. It commenced opening at 4 P. M. was half open at 7, fully expanded at 10, and closed next morning at 7 o'clock. This plant came from the interior of the island of Cuba. Truly is it said that this is one of "nature's mysteries."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Pear Tree.

We are told that many persons are afraid to plant pear trees lest they should die with the *fire-blight*; that they have done their best to save the trees, but all to no purpose; and that they now settle down in despair. In reply to this melancholy account however, we can repeat the assurance that *we have not lost a single tree by the fire-blight in twenty years.* It has been in our fruit garden several times, but always seemed to walk out again as fast as we did; for we cut off the injured branches *without delay* and burnt them *immediately*,—destroying as we believed, the whole colony of insects that had committed the depredation.

As soon as the leaves begin to blacken on the branches, for two feet or more near their extremities, let the owner waken up at once, lay aside all other business, and proceed with as much zeal to the task as he would drive the pigs from his garden. We are satisfied it is the putting off till a more convenient season in such cases, that proves so fatal to the pear tree. The stable door may be locked when the horse is stolen; and the limb may be cut off when the insects are gone to another part of the tree. Did you cut off the limb *below* where it was dead, say a foot or more? "No—we only cut off the dead part"—leaving the insect at work below. Did you burn it when it was cut off? "Why—no—we left it under the tree"—for the insect (if there) to go up again at his leisure.

Culture of Silk.

It is indeed "an ill wind that blows nobody good." The subsidence of the mulberry speculation is followed by cheering attention to the manufacture of silk. The immense quantity of trees lately propagated for speculation, essentially aids those who now embark with a view of pursuing the Silk Culture as a steady business. The vice of speculation is thus rendered tributary to honest industry; and we confidently predict that the crop of silk, in three or four years, will prove that, whatever evils may have deluged the country through the speculating mania, the "mulberry fever" is followed by healthy and efficient action in the great cause of rendering our country independent of foreign nations for an ample supply of Silk.

We congratulate thousands of thrifty farmers upon the pleasant and profitable employment which the silk business affords to the females and children in their families—affording means and inducements for industry that may essentially serve those families throughout life—promoting comfort and independence, and yielding returns that would guard against pecuniary distress, should the ordinary means of support be curtailed by the loss of husband or father, or by other reverses of fortune. R.

A Visit to Brockport and Clarkson.

In the early part of September, we took a ride to Brockport, in company with L. B. LANGWORTHY, Esq. and Mr. JOSEPH ALLEYN, with the intention of viewing the farm and silk cocoonery of Mr. George Allen, and visiting a number of the good farmers in Sweden and Clarkson. Owing to the excessive warmth of the weather, and some indisposition on our part, we did not accomplish as much as we intended; still, we saw much that was highly interesting to us, and some account of which may gratify our readers.

Mr. Allen's Farm

Is situated on the south east side, and within the corporate limits of the village of Brockport. It consists of 86 acres, embracing a great variety of surface and kinds of soil, now under good cultivation, but originally quite rough and some parts so wet and boggy as to be utterly useless. The improvements which Mr. Allen has effected, are quite surprising, and reflect great credit on his skill and enterprise. His system of

Under-Draining and Stock Watering

Is very perfect, and worthy of imitation. He has made about 80 rods of under-drain, by means of which he has not only reclaimed several acres of valuable land and beautified his premises, but by placing reservoirs in the drains, and putting down conducting logs, he has obtained an abundant and never failing supply of pure water, at his yard and buildings. In constructing drains, Mr. Allen has adopted several modes, according to the nature of the soil or other circumstances. Where the soil was firm, and the materials at command, the drain was formed of loose stones, first covered with turf, then with earth. At other places it was formed by nailing two narrow boards together, like a trough, placing it with the angle downwards for the bottom of the drain, then putting small sticks across and covering it with another board, so as to leave a crevice for the water to enter under the cover; the whole surrounded with broken charcoal to facilitate filtration and preserve the boards from decay.—Another method, and to us a novel one, was practiced where the sub-soil was quicksand, and where a board or stone drain would soon fill up: he went to the woods and cut beech brush, consisting of branches one inch or less in diameter, with the spray on, which he tied up in small bundles or faggots, eight or ten inches in diameter; these he placed lapping each other in a row in the bottom of the drain, having first laid down a bed of straw. The faggots are then firmly surrounded and covered with straw, and on this is thrown the turf and rubbish, then earth or sand, the whole firmly pressed down. How long such drains will endure without decaying or filling up with quicksand, we cannot tell, but they seem to answer the purpose admirably, and certainly are not very expensive.

Mr. Allen is also largely engaged in

Silk and Mulberry operations,

As our readers are already aware, by his communication which we published last month, and to which we now refer for an account of his cocoonery, &c., in order to prevent repetition. We were somewhat disappointed in the appearance of the cocoonery, having expected to see a better finished building and more expensive fixtures; but as it is, it goes to prove one important fact, namely, that large expenditure of money is not necessary for a commencement. Owing to a want of experience, and some mismanagement, Mr. Allen was not very successful with his early crop of worms; but the later hatchings, of which he has an immense number now feeding, appear very promising. Some were beginning to spin when we were there. The cocoonery is fitted up with Morris' Frames, which undoubtedly combine more advantages than any other contrivance for feeding silk worms. Mr. Allen is so well convinced of their utility, that he has become joint proprietor with Mr. Morris for the right of all the districts of Western New York lying west of the Genesee River.

The mulberry plantations and nurseries of Mr. Allen far exceeded our expectations. He had no estimate of the exact number of trees, but thinks there is over 200,000. They embrace the M. alba, M. multicaulis, and several other varieties. Mr. Allen has collected a vast fund of information on the subject of silk culture, and appears to take pleasure in communicating it to others.

The Farm of Mr. S. D. Baldwin

Was the next place we visited. It consists of 190 acres of very superior land, only half a mile from the village of Brockport, on the south west side. Mr. Baldwin is very successful in the culture of wheat, Indian corn, and other ordinary crops; but what most attracted our attention was 17 acres of broom corn.—This was of an unusually fine growth, very tall and thick, and being just in full head, it presented a most luxuriant spectacle. Mr. B. has long been in the practice of raising broom corn, and making brooms. It affords profitable employment for the winter months. We found another somewhat unusual crop on this farm, but we doubt whether the owner deserves much credit for it, although it looked very promising, for it was nothing but weeds—yes, and the vilest of all weeds—*Tobacco!* Mr. B. is quite confident that this crop can be raised with advantage on his land; but we shall not be surprised nor sorry if he is disappointed when he brings it to market.

In horticulture, Mr. Baldwin is sadly deficient; but we think he must be something of an amateur in *floriculture*, for we observed many curious if not rare plants in his flower garden in front of the house; such for instance as *Phytolacca decandra*, (Poke weed,) *Rumex sanguinea*, (Dock,) *Chenopodium rhombifolium*, (Pig weed,) &c. &c.

After we had partaken of the hospitalities of his table, Mr. Baldwin conveyed us to Clarkson, where we took a stroll over the large and beautiful

Farm of Dr. Abel Baldwin.

His land extends from the Ridge Road to more than a mile in extent on the plain below. The soil is generally good, though much of it is rather heavy. It formerly produced large crops of wheat, but Doct. B. says it has lost much of its wheat growing properties, and he now intends to try the effects of lime and deep ploughing. If he can obtain a good *subsoil plough*, he promises to give it a trial. He is doing considerable at under-draining, and says he has observed that the heaviest wheat is produced where the earth has been thrown out in making drains; an argument which we have before adduced in favor of deep ploughing on such lands. Dr. B. keeps a large number of cattle, and cuts much grass. On his largest meadows he has adopted a system of

Irrigation

Which he finds of great advantage particularly in dry seasons like the past. A stream formed by a waste-wier in the canal, runs through his farm, and when required a portion of the water is conducted on to this meadow in such a manner as to submerge nearly the whole surface; from which it is again conducted when necessary by opening several drains. We wonder that irrigation is not more practiced in this country, especially in places such as we often see, where it could be done with trifling expense. In England, notwithstanding the moisture of the climate, irrigation is much practiced and found to be of great advantage.

Dr. Baldwin has a fine collection of cattle consisting both of improved and common breeds. A lot of steers and grade heifers struck us as being very beautiful. His cows are also very fine, both of improved and selected common stock.

Disease Among Calves--Inquiry.

Dr. Baldwin informed us that in the month of August he lost twelve very fine calves about three months old, by a strange kind of epidemic that attacked them; the cause and cure of which neither he nor his neighbors understood. The calves were very large and thrifty; all sucked the cows, and gave no evidence of ill health till they suddenly became dumpy, refused to suck, and in 24 hours died. On removing the skin large black spots were seen on the body; and on examination the second stomach was found to be dry and hard. We presume some of our readers can throw light on this subject, and hope they will do so.

A Large Grape Vine.

In his fruit garden Dr. Baldwin has the largest and most productive grape vine we have ever seen in this country. It is an American variety called Winne, resembling the Isabella. The branches run along a trellis and over the tops of several fruit trees, covering a space we should judge, of at least forty feet square. We tried to make an estimate of the number of clusters of fruit but time and our patience failed us. We guessed there were about 3000; they are not as large as the foreign varieties.

Lime as a Manure.

Lime has been considered the foundation of all good husbandry; for where it is not found naturally in the soil in sufficient abundance, it has generally been the task of the good husbandman to supply the deficiency.

It may be doubted however, whether lime is the only mineral capable of rendering soils perpetually fertile. The black sandy prairies of the Western States seem to furnish an exception. We have formerly stated our views on this subject, and now repeat them in the hope of inducing some able chemist to furnish an accurate analysis.

Much of the prairie on the east side of the Wabash river, which includes the town of Vincennes, was a *common* when we visited that place in 1816; and had probably been in that condition for more than a century. In many places, it was entirely bare—in others covered by coarse grass or perennial weeds; but wherever it was cultivated, the vegetation was most luxuriant. The soil appears nearly black, but glistening in the sun. This reflection is from the white sand which constitutes a large proportion, while the dark color is derived from the finely divided matter. On treating it with diluted muriatic acid, we discovered no effervescence, and concluded it contained no carbonate of lime. When burnt, it was scarcely diminished in quantity, showing it contained but little carbon or vegetable matter. By this process, however, it was changed from black to a reddish cast; and we inferred that the fertilizing principle was a mineral, and probably a sulphuret, but our examination extended no further.

These tracts however, form but a very small proportion of the country; and we recur to lime as the general fertalizer. We intend not indeed to discuss the subject at large, but simply to point to errors that agriculturists have sometimes adopted.

Lime should always be applied in the form of powder; and it matters not whether the reduction of the stone to this state, be performed by *grinding* or *burning*; but the latter method being the easier, has been generally adopted. It is true there is a great difference between the comminuted stone and quick lime, just slacked, but the latter when spread out on the ground becomes carbonated so speedily, that both have the same effect, as manures. A solution of quick lime is of no particular use in agriculture; an intimate intermixture with the soil is the principal thing; and to prevent its becoming clotted, a most useful precaution.

To grind magnesian limestone, if practicable, would

world, was in one sense, also, the poorest. Its population, instinct as it was with ardor, and unrivalled for its industry, was unemployed, and in want.—Looms were silent—manufactories were closed—commercial men looked at each other in consternation and despair! What was the cause of this extraordinary state of things? It was to be found in the laws which prohibit the exchange of labor for food. The eyes of the country were turned upon Manchester. It was necessary, therefore, that those assembled should stand clear from all imputation, and it was most desirable that they should avoid committing themselves to any distinctive line of party politic, which might compromise them in public opinion. Let them adhere firmly to principle, but avoid giving offence to any one—uniting to the courage of the lion the gentleness of the lamb.

Dr. Pye Smith followed with an energetic appeal to the sympathies of his audience. He contended that the Corn Laws were a part of that vicious system of legislation which had its origin in the night of ignorance and barbarism. Some person objected to take part in the proceedings of the Conference because they said it was interfering in a matter of fiscal regulation. Such ought not so to be received. He protested against the doctrine that ministers of religion ought not to interfere with politics. The alternative now presented to the country was this—removal of iniquity, or the ruin of the nation.—*Emancipator.*

Irrigation.

The effects of running water flowing over grass lands, is so highly beneficial that every farmer should ascertain whether there is not some portion of his lands which may be cheaply irrigated. We say *cheaply*, because the price of lands in this region is not high enough to justify such outlays as are often profitably made in England and on the continent of Europe.—The waters of many a small stream in our hill country, might by a few hours work with the plough, be carried along the hill-side in such manner that they would percolate through the slight embankment and nourish a vigorous growth of grass on all the sloping ground below the ditch or canal. This is cheap manure—applying itself year after year—and long maintaining the fertility of the soil unimpaired. At the base of the hill it will often be necessary to open a drain for the water which finds its way down. Should it come to a flat and cold soil, as it often would, at the termination of the descent, that soil would be injured. While flowing water is favorable to vegetable growth, stagnant water is baneful. Wherever the farmer can cause water to flow over his grass lands without stagnating upon them, he will find great benefit from the operation. The following article from the Southern Agriculturist, will be read with interest, though it describes processes more expensive than most cultivators will be ready to adopt.—*N E. Farmer.*

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1841.

To the National Institution for the promotion of Science:

Since the brief statement of the advantages of irrigation appeared in my discourse delivered before the institution in January last, I have received so many applications for information on the manner of watering land, that I am induced to believe a more extended notice of the subject may be acceptable and useful.

The numerous and abundant rivers, streams, and brooks, which traverse our country in every direction, afford great facilities for irrigating the soil, and thousands of acres of barren land might thereby be rendered as productive as any in the United States.

The thin soils, which drain and dry easily, profit most by the use of water, and are the least productive without it. The gravelly, sandy land of Chile produces by irrigation, upwards of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the poor lands in the neighborhood of Mexico, are made equally productive by this process. The great advantage, however, to be derived from the free use of water is not so much in the increase of grain, as in that of grass crops. A water meadow attached to a farm, gives the farmer an abundance of manure for that portion of his land which he keeps in tillage; for he may convert into dung the whole of the hay it produces, while it requires nothing in return but watering.

In the Carolinas and Georgia, the low lands bordering on the rivers are irrigated as high up as the influence of the tide extends for the cultivation of rice. The water is admitted into ditches parallel and perpendicular to the river, and thence distributed by feeders over the whole surface, so as to drown the land, by opening the sluices when the tide is rising; and after keeping it there as long as is deemed necessary, it is let off at low tide. This method might be practiced with great advantage on all the tide-water rivers thro'out our country, where the banks are low enough to admit the water at high tide. Flat lands that have not the advantage of tide water, are the most difficult to irrigate successfully, for it is essential that when the water is let off, the land should be drained perfectly dry; otherwise it will produce coarse grass of inferior quality.

Lands that have a gentle slope, even steep hill-side, are better adapted for irrigation, as they admit of the water flowing over them without covering the top of the plants, thus giving them the advantage of air and moisture. A gentle current is considered more advantageous than stagnant water, and the land thus situated will always drain dry when the water ceases to flow. On level land it is necessary to conduct the drain so far that it may enter the river low enough to ensure a sufficient fall to dry the land.

Where the stream is rapid and the fall great, it is not necessary to construct any dam; but simply to tap the river high enough up to lead the water along the highest part of the field; but where the current is sluggish, the water must be raised by a dam erected at the point where it is to be used.

There are two methods of watering lands. The one by dividing the field into regular beds, and the other by what is called catch work, which is resorted to where the form of the ground is irregular. It varies therefore with the circumstances of the land it is proposed to water; but the conductors, feeders, and drains, must be laid so as to profit by the natural movements of the soil both to water and to drain it.

The first thing to be done by the farmer who desires to irrigate his fields, is to take an accurate level of the ground which he intends to water, so as to compare the highest part of it with the height of the water to be used. The surface of the water must be eight, twelve, or twenty inches higher than that of the land, according to the distance of one, two, or three hundred yards from the one to the other. The main conductor is then to be cut from that point as straight as it can be, to lead to and continue along the highest side of the field.

If the land has any swells on its surface higher than the rest, it will be necessary to give to each of them its own conductor, with feeders branching from it, to convey the water over that portion of the field. The width of the conductors must depend upon the quantity of water they are required to convey; and be deep enough to receive the muddiest portion of the stream; for although the land will profit by being covered with clear water, it is more enriched by the deposit of turbid streams. Each conductor is to be provided with a sluice to regulate the admission of the water. In case the river does not run in such a direction as to allow the water, after flowing the land, to be discharged directly into it, a main drain must be cut along the lower part of the meadow to receive the surplus water and convey it to the river. This should be of the same dimensions as the principal conductor. The portion of meadow to be watered by each conductor is next to be divided into beds from thirty to fifty feet wide, the feeders, which branch at right angles from the conductor, running along the centre of them, except where the ground falls two ways, when it may be necessary to make the feeders nearer to one drain than the other. A bed two hundred yards long will require a feeder where it leaves the conductor to be twenty inches wide, and gradually diminishing in width to twelve inches the extremity. A drain is to be made between every two feeders, and parallel to them of the same dimensions, but reversed form; the upper part being ten or twelve inches, and the drain gradually widening to twenty inches, where it terminates either in the main or in the river. Supposing these works finished and ready to go into operation, the manager opens the sluice to admit the water into the conductor, where he adjusts the stops in such a manner as to supply the feeders. He next regulates the stops in the first feeder, so that the water shall flow regularly over its sides from one end to the other. He then repeats this process in the second feeder, and so on, until all the feeders are adjusted. The stops may be of pieces of board or of turf pinned down, if necessary, taking care to keep the heads of the pegs below the surface of the water, otherwise they are apt to collect weeds and trash.

The profits arising from irrigation are so great that they will justify a considerable outlay. The works, therefore, ought to be well and durably constructed; the dams and sluices of the best materials, and able to resist the sudden rising of the water. The beds which as already stated, are to be from thirty to fifty feet wide, should be raised from one foot to fourteen inches in the centre, so that the water will fall gently off from the feeders which run along their summits to the drains.

I have endeavored to give such a description of the process of irrigation as will at least enable a farmer to judge of the practicability of watering any portion of his land, if not to execute the work himself. Those who seek for further information on this important subject, may consult the works of Boswell, Wright, Smith and Johnson, Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, and Stephens' Practical Irrigator. The construction of works for irrigation belongs, however, to the civil engineer, and it is to be hoped that those of the United States will turn their attention to the subject.

Our extensive lines of canals may, for the most part be converted into conductors, and the water be beneficially used to fructify the country through which they pass. If a blessing awaits the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, the irrigator will be thrice blessed—for well watered land will produce at least three times as much grass as the same quality of soil under dry culture.

J. R. POINSETT.

Indian Corn and Sugar Beets.

We have certainly never had a more continued and scorching drought in this vicinity than that with which we are now visited. The clouds sometimes roll up and present all the usual signs of rain; but it would seem that the dry and heated surface possesses a power of repulsion, or rather a lack of attraction, for the sun again breaks out with its wonted fires, and the clouds disappear as if they were in the

"Deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Pasture is dried up; potatoes, even those which were planted early, are nothing. But it would seem that a kind Providence has given us, in addition to winter grain, two articles of food for man and beast, which from their early rapid growth and large conducting leaves, are cabable of subsisting and thriving well for a long time, without other external moisture than the dews of heaven.

We have now Sugar Beets from 4 to 6 inches in diameter growing only 12 inches apart, they were transplanted early in June. We have corn planted 15th May in drills 3 feet apart; 8 to 12 inches apart in the drills, with 1 full ear and a nubbin on almost every stalk. Such a growth of Sugar Beets and Corn we have never had before in the same space of ground, in any one season. A masterly farmer in this vicinity corroborates on a large scale our small experience he also says that his clover bears the drought well.

We have no doubt but that the green stalks and Sugar Beets raised on a single acre would feed more cows at this time than all the pasture within a mile square.

A summer drought to some extent seems to us to be an annual occurrence in the champaign regions of Western New York. Hence the importance of a more general cultivation of those vegetable productions which thrive better in dry than in cold wet seasons. It strikes us that this kind of cultivation should obtain more and more, around our now rapidly increasing villages, along the canal and railroad; routes, where manure is cheap and plenty, and the laborers are not few. S. W.

Waterloo, August 22, 1841.

How to Cure Corn.

Cut it off at the ground, as every good farmer will do, then draw it off and stand it up against the crooks of the fences around the field, from one to two feet thick. It will cure much better and quicker in this way than if stacked in the usual manner; it is a saving of time; and the ground will be clear for putting in wheat if desired. M. N.

REMARK.—If the field is not *very small*, we apprehend will require the stalks to be placed more than one or two feet thick around the fences, unless the crop is very light, or the fences of other fields are used.—EDS.

Driving Nails Into Hard Wood.

We have lately seen another experiment of driving nails into hard-seasoned timber, fairly tried. The first two nails, after passing through a pine board, entered about one inch, and then doubled down under the hammer; but on dipping the points of the other six or eight nails into lard, every one was driven home without the least difficulty.

Carpenters, who are engaged in repairing old buildings, sometimes carry a small lump of lard or tallow for this purpose on one of their boots or shoes.

CHOICE CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS, for Sale.—The subscriber, wishing to dispose of part of his farm stock, offers for sale the following valuable animals:—

The thorough-bred short horn Bull, YOUNG ALBION, 3 years old, white; bred by Dr. Hossack of Hyde Park; good pedigree.

A thorough-bred short horn bull calf, 3 months old, from the stock of Patroon Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

A superior young buck, sired by Thomas Weddle's imported Leicester; dam, an imported Cotswold.

Three three-fourths blood yearling Cotswold bucks, and fifteen buck lambs of similar and higher grade; and a few ewes of the same character, if desired.

A full blood Berkshire boar and sow, 2 years old; purchased from C. N. Bement of Albany. Also—a thorough-bred Leicester boar and sow, one year old; from pure imported stock; six boar pigs 4 months old, a cross of Berkshire and Leicester; and one boar and two sow pigs, 3 months old—pure Leicester.

The above animals will be sold on very reasonable terms. Part of them will be exhibited at the Monroe County Fair, if not previously disposed of. They can be seen at any time at the farm of the subscriber three-fourths of a mile south-east of West Henrietta. WM. C. CORNELL

October 1st, 1841.

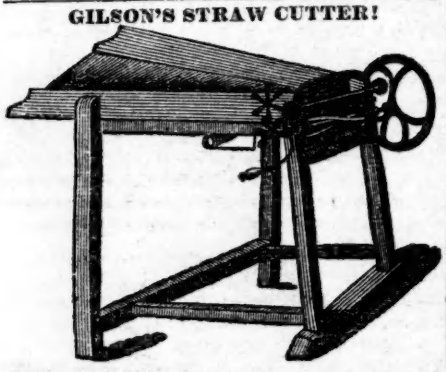
A Small Farm

FOR Sale, of about thirty acres, very finely situated, near the pleasant village of Palmyra, and consisting in part of very fertile upland, and in part of creek flats, producing two to three tons of hay to the acre annually, or rich pasturage for cows. It has a good stone house and other improvements. Price reasonable and terms easy. For further particulars, apply, (if by letter, post paid,) to

J. J. THOMAS,

Macedon, 9 mo., 1841. Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

GILSON'S STRAW CUTTER!



DECIDEDLY the best Machine known in these parts, for cutting fodder, for sale at the Seed store. Price $20. M. B. BATCHAM.

PLUM STONES—wanted immediately, at the Seed Store.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.—The subscriber has constantly for sale at his nursery on Main st. one mile east of the bridge, Rochester, a choice assortment of graf.ed apple trees, of large size, warranted of the kinds represented, and embracing from 30 to 40 of the best varieties for summer, fall, and winter use. Price $25 per 100. Orders from a distance containing remittance or good city reference, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be shipped or delivered according to ins ructions.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1841. ELECTUS BOARDMAN.

GARDEN SEEDS in Boxes.—C. F. CROSMAN respectfully informs his country friends and customers, that he will at the usual time, be prepared to supply them with fresh assortments of garden seeds, of his own raising or selection, such as he is confident will give satisfaction.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1841.

MILLET SEED, wanted at the Rochester Seed Store.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale a general assortment of Nursery articles, comprising Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

They have also on hand a large and fine collection of Green and Hot House plants, including Geraniums, Chinese Monthly Roses, Camellia Japonica, Chinese Azaleas, Cape Jasmines, Cactuses, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, whether large or small, will be promptly and faithfully executed and charges in all cases will be very moderate. Persons ordering from a distance may rely on having their articles securely packed and marked and shipped as their orders may designate.

To such persons as are about forming new establishments or who may wish to dispose of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. in their neighborhood, our terms will be very liberal.

Gardens and Pleasure grounds will be laid out in any part of the country and skilful gardeners furnished on reasonable notice, and information on any subject connected with the business will be cheerfully and promptly imparted.

It is expected that persons unacquainted with the proprietors will either accompany their orders with a remittance or name a guarantee in the city of Rochester or vicinity.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1841.

N. B. Our Fruit Trees comprise the most desirable early and late varieties and the utmost care has been taken in propagating from such trees only as were in a bearing state and whose qualities have been sufficiently tested.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers have for sale, at their Nursery, near Macedonville on the Erie canal,

3000 Peach trees, of thrifty growth, at 25 cts. each, $20 per 100.

800 Cherry trees, (seedling stocks,) from 3 to 5 ft. high 37½ cts. each.

700 Apple trees, 3 to 7 ft. high, 25 cents each, $18 per 100.

And in addition, a few hundred pear, apricot, and nectarine trees, of smaller size and of the best varieties.

The Peach trees consist chiefly of the following varieties: Early Ann, Early Tillotson, Large Red Rareripe, Early York, White Imperial, Royal Kensington, Seabolt's (large red,) Yellow Alberge, Red Cheek Malacoton, Late York, and Heath, forming a succession of fine fruit for more than two months.

The varieties of the apple are, Woolman's Early, Yellow Harvest, Bough, Sine Qua Non, Buffington's Early, Strawberry, Rambo, Bellflower, Swaar, &c.

The Cherries include the May Duke, Early Richmond, Black Tartarian, White Tartarian, Black Corone, Transparent Guigne, Carnation, &c.

☞ *All of which have been propagated from bearing trees, and their genuineness or excellence fully tested by rigid examinations of the fruit.* ☜

This practice will be invariably adhered to, however limited in consequence may be the supply. In propagating, free use has been made at all times of the fine collection of proved fruit in the possession of David Thomas of Cayuga county, and no pains have been spared by the subscribers in extending their list of varieties for examination, selections from which, in addition to the above, will be offered to the public next year.

Orders from a distance, directed "Thomas & Smith, Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y." accompanied with remittances, will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders may also be left with David Thomas, near Aurora, Cayuga county Purchasers will please state when any discretion is given the subscribers as to selection. W. R. SMITH,

Macedon, 8 mo. 1841. J. J. THOMAS.

SUMMER ALL THE YEAR.

THE subscriber having obtained the sole privilege of manufacturing the

MACEDON HOT AIR FURNACE,

Is now prepared to execute all orders for warming dwelling houses, academies, churches and other public buildings.

The entire plan has undergone a thorough revision; and no expense has been spared, to render the whole as perfect as possible.

The testimonials annexed from gentlemen of the highest respectability, leave no room for doubt, that

Health, Comfort, and Economy,

will be greatly promoted by the adoption of the method proposed.

The subscriber is pledged to furnish the castings, put up in the best style, at a fixed and moderate rate: having full confidence that he will be sustained by the merits of the invention, and the discernment of the community.

Communications (post paid) requesting information, or enclosing orders, promptly attended to, if addressed to Wm. R. Smith, Macedon, Wayne County, or to

DAVID ANTHONY.

Union Springs, Cayuga County.

Testimonials.

Soon after the present year commenced, I had a hot-air furnace erected, with drums of Wm. R. Smith's invention

The mildness and purity of the air that flowed into the rooms, was all that could be wished: and on my health the effect was eminently beneficial. I had been subject to colds (catarrhs) every winter for a long series of years; but from the time of kindling the fire in the furnace until it was discontinued late in the spring, I was entirely free from every symptom of the kind.

Three rooms were warmed by this furnace. From either of them when not occupied, the hot-air was turned into the others; and on the reverse, if it was suddenly wanted, by opening its ventilator and closing the other for a few minutes, the apartment was made comfortable before a common fire could be well kindled

In regard to the saving of fuel, I am not prepared to state any thing definitely; but I have seen nothing to induce me to question the very favorable statements of others. The exemption from the dirt and noise of carrying in wood, and the exclusion of wood-boxes, are items of some account; but the saving of labor in preparing the wood, is one of great value which in many cases doubles or trebles its original cost.

In using this furnace, we were also free from the constant care of attending fires in cold weather, because it admits large wood in such quantities at a time as to serve for several hours, if the dampers are well regulated. In this way, the house may be kept comfortable through most of the night without any attention whatever, and perfectly safe from fire DAVID THOMAS.

Greatfield, Cayuga County, 8 mo., 23, 1841.

MONROE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

GREECE, (NEAR ROCHESTER,) MONROE CO. N. Y

A GREATLY increased Stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and a large assortment of rare Green House Plants and Bulbous roots constantly for sale.

The stock of Peach and Cherry Trees on hand at the present time is large, of young and thrifty growth, and were mostly cultivated from bearing trees in the nursery or vicinity. They will be guarantied to be true to the kind represented.

Ornamental trees and shrubs, of many kinds, of large size, can be supplied.

Orders with due references, or money enclosed, will be carefully executed, and trees and plants packed in a secure manner, so that they may be carried to any part of the country with safety.

Trees and plants will be delivered on the Erie Canal, one mile from the nursery, or at Rochester, or the steamboat Landing, if desired.

Catalogues can be had at the Rochester Seed Store or can be sent to applicants per mail if requested.

Address, ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y., August, 1841.

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.—The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution, gratis, to those who apply post paid per mail. They comprise the immense assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and plants, China roses of 150 varieties, bulbous flower roots, splendid dahlias, green house plants, garden seeds, &c., all of which are priced at much reduced rates.

A discount of 10 per ct is made where cash or a draft on some city is sent with the order, as then all trouble of collection is saved. Orders per mail to Wm. R. PRINCE, will receive prompt attention, and be executed in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and will be forwarded as directed.

Also, for sale at very low rates and liberal credit, 100,000 Mulberries of the choicest kinds for silk, comprising the multicaulis, alpine, alata, expansa, moretti, brousa, &c. As two of our green houses have to come down on account of streets, I will sell 5000 green house plants very low.

Flushing, (near New York,) Sept. 1841.

RATES OF UNCURRENT MONEY.

Specie,	par.	N. England Bank Notes,	par.
Eastern Drafts, 1 pr ct prem		Indiana,	10 a dis.
Pennsylvania,	6 a 10 dis.	Illinois,	12 a do.
Ohio,	8 a 9 do.	Kentucky,	10 a do.
Michigan,		United States,	20 a do.
Maryland,	6 a 7 do.	New Jersey,	3 a 5 do.
Susp's'n Bridge	3 a 7 do.	Canada,	7 a do.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$ 1,18 a $	1,20
CORN,	"	56	
OATS,	"	28	31
BARLEY,	"	44	56
RYE,	"	62½	
BEANS, White,	"	62½	75
POTATOES,	"	31	38
APPLES, Desert,	"	25	38
FLOUR, Superfine,	per bbl	5,75	6,00
" Fine,	"	5,00	5,25
SALT,	"	1,38	1,50
PORK, Mess,	"	10,00	10,50
" Prime,	"	9,00	9,50
BEEF,	per 100 lbs	3,50	4,00
EGGS,	per dozen,	14	12½
BUTTER, Fresh	per pound	10	12½
" Firkin,	"	9	10
CHEESE,	"	6	7
LARD,	"	6	7
TALLOW, Clear,	"	8	9
HIDES, Green	"	5	
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs	5,00	
POT,	"	4,50	
WOOL,	pound,	30	40
HAY,	ton,	12,00	14,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,	1,50	1,75
FLAX,	"	87½	
PLASTER, (in bbls)	per ton,	6,00	
" bulk (at Wheatland).		3,50	

The Wheat market has been very fluctuating during the past month, owing principally to the variable accounts from England. First, news came that the weather was very unfavorable there, so that prices had materially advanced; consequently prices advanced here also. But later arrivals have brought intelligence that the weather had improved, and prices had declined; accordingly prices have declined here also. From our latest advices from England (Aug. 4,) it is quite evident that the wheat crop in that country will not fall much if any below an average; so there was every prospect of its being secured in good order, and that it is not probable that very large orders will be sent for flour from this country, and we see no reason for anticipating much rise in the price of wheat or flour.

NEW YORK MARKET, Sept. 24.

Flour is a shade down, with a fair demand. Genesee has been sold at $6 37a50; though no large lots could be had under $6 44; Ohio in round hoops, fresh, sold at $6 37. Southern Flour $6 50a62; a sale was made of Rye at 75½ taken in the slip. Jersey corn is 74 cts bush. The receipts of Flour are on a liberal scale; so far this month, the quantity discharged from the Erie canal is greater than it was last year.

The sales of Pearlashes are $6 per 100 pounds. Pots are $6 25a37. Sales of Flaxseed for crushing, at $10 25 tierce. Whiskey remains very dull. A sale was made of Ohio Pork at $10,12, mess.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.

FLOUR.—The Flour which arrived to-day was not for sale, and no sales have been made from the canal. A few wagon loads have been sold at $5 25 a $5 31.

WHEAT has again advanced and now commands $1a$1 06, according to quality.

Cleveland, Sept. 22.

The receipts of wheat to-day are near 25,000 bushels, and the market is very much depressed. Sales from boats, of 1000 bushels from Cireleville at 110 cents. 1400 bushe s from Newcomerstown at 115 cents, and 1300 bushels from Massillon at 117 cents, are all that have come to our knowledge—500 bushels of corn sold at 47 cents. 200 bbls of flour "D. Adams" brand at $6 from boat.

Detroit, Sept. 21.

Flour sold this morning at $5,40. The news however, by the Great Western, knocked it down in the afternoon to $4,50.